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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THINGS look a good deal brighter in Europe than they did two months ago. The Emperor of the French seems to have made up his mind to take the Liberal side in Italian affairs, and naturally draws closer to Great Britain as a consequence of that resolution. The return of Cavour to the Sardinian Cabinet on the one hand, and the fury of the Papal party on the other, are good signs. But there is much to do before any permanent settlement can be expected. What are the real Imperial engagements with Austria? Do they amount to a pledge that France will assist (by moral force) the return of the Dukes? Will the Pope attempt to keep his provinces by the sword? In such case, will he be allowed to fight it out, or thrown upon the mercy of his subjects by the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome? There can be no quiet in Europe till time settles these matters for us.

Meanwhile, there is no harm in saying that our alliance is more courted by the French Emperor because it is more needful to him. For a time it seemed as if he inclined the other way—as if he meant to favour Austria, crush Sardinia, patronise the Pope, and menace England. Indeed, we all felt this so vividly that the last twelvemonth has seen a quite unusual amount of military and naval preparation amongst us. Not that we wanted war, but we felt that if Europe was agitated England ought to be strong. We still feel so, and we mean to be strong. But, if it suits the Emperor's policy and inclination to be friends with us, there is no reason why we should not be friends, without being helpless either. He has just made an uncommonly good move towards our friendship, one that shows a sagacious eye and a knowledge of England. He has hoisted the flag of Free Trade over the French ensign, in sign of amity. This appeals to two strong passions in John Bull—the love of gain and the love of peace; while, as we were Free-traders earlier, there is a certain pleasant flattery in the affair also. Well, the country is no doubt willing to sell more iron, and coal, and cutlery, and so forth; and a large section of our community

would not be sorry to get cheaper French wine, gloves, jewellery, and the many pretty things that make French shops so pretty. We should both become richer and know each other better if we traded together on a larger scale. Of course, too, war would be less and less probable; just as our American "difficulties" blow over in consequence of the cotton supply *via* Liverpool. But it will be some time before the Free-trade business can be brought about. The French manufacturers are obstinately prohibitive. The French mob are not only ignorant, but they fear British industry as something hostile and dangerous—as something that would "invade" them with its products, to their injury. Great masses of our own people had similar fears; but an immensely-strong middle class passed the measure which inaugurated free trade with us. Now, the Emperor must go to

work more slowly, in proportion to the different social constitution of his country and to the degree on which his throne depends upon the mass for support. And already he is running another risk by defying the Church. These facts induce us—in conjunction with the revenue question at home—to be not over-sanguine, just yet, about this sudden Free-trade prospect. In proportion as it is tempting let us be on our guard against undue eagerness concerning it.

Nevertheless, we ought to receive even the promise kindly; and several gratifying circumstances attend it. War has some good results, we see; for its complications demand alliances, and alliances lead to wiser views of economy. There really does seem a prospect, just now, of a better feeling and closer action between France and England than has existed for some time past. And we may fairly be called on to back up the Emperor in securing the freedom of Central Italy and the independence of the Legations on the Pope. We will, of course, make no engagements to interfere by force, which would be tantamount to saying that we repented last year's neutrality. We ought, also, to push our view of the matter to the extent of allowing the voice of the Central States to be absolute, since it was the Emperor's own war which enabled that voice to be heard; and only sincerity in accepting its results can be supposed to make it respectable in our eyes. Well, then, if things go thus we shall not be playing a secondary part. We shall have gained the reward of an honest and powerful neutrality in achieving a position of independent influence. Indeed, the more affairs develop themselves, the more reason the country has to congratulate itself on the neutrality which Lord Derby established, and his successors had to acquiesce in. Had we begun as partisans we should not now be what we are, virtually in the position of umpires. For it is this position which we claim; and if anything be kept back, if anything comes out showing that we are less independent towards the French Emperor than is assumed above, Lord Palmerston's Government will soon feel the effects of it. In a short time we shall be in all the excitement of



BLACKHEATH. HAMPSTEAD. NOTTINGHAM.



EDINBURGH. GLASGOW. EDINBURGH (HIGHLAND COMPANY). KING'S LYNN. CROYDON. CHESHIRE.



1ST STAFFORDSHIRE. KIDBROOK. STREATHAM AND BRIXTON. SHEFFIELD. EXETER, OR SOUTH DEVON. OXFORD UNIVERSITY. NORWICH. WINCHESTER. RICHMOND. SOUTHAMPTON.

UNIFORMS OF PROVINCIAL RIFLE CORPS

the Parliamentary Session. It would be useless to speculate on its probable results. Parties are so nicely balanced that some trials of strength would seem inevitable; yet the circumstances are so peculiar that it would be foolish to be sure even of this. The danger of the Ministry lies in the possible opposition of the Roman Catholics or of the Radicals, which would turn the balance in favour of the Conservative Opposition. But the Roman Catholics cannot hope any ultramontane support from Lord Derby, and it is not worth their while to fight for anything else; while Mr. Bright's language about the Conservative Reform Bill has been too emphatic to leave much hope of his trusting the Reform question to them again. Besides, the independent Conservatives will probably prefer waiting to see what kind of Reform Bill the Government produces before committing themselves to turning them out, and will then as probably accept it if it seems a moderate and acceptable compromise. It is the interest of all but a few individuals that the Reform question should be settled somehow before long, and the principles on which to base one have been virtually agreed upon by our chief leading statesmen. We ought, therefore, to get rid of the subject this Session, if possible, for there is plenty of work for the Legislature by-and-by.

The Fortifications question may be expected to occupy a great deal of the time of the House. It would be absurd to say much about it before the plan is fully known; but one slight warning may not be thrown away as a preliminary. We must not let the inquiry whether England ought to be fortified depend for its answer on the particular state of "foreign affairs" at any one given time. Does England need such-and-such fortifications towards her perfect and permanent security? That is the important point. If she does, we must have them, and that notwithstanding that all Europe may be smiling fraternity upon us at the moment the estimates are brought forward. We have seen things change so very often that it is useless to trust to temporary appearances. Besides, the better we are fortified the more likely our neighbours are to remain our friends. And the expense of fortifying is nothing when put against the chance that to neglect it might leave us open some day, no matter how distant, to insult, pillage, and perhaps ruin.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE CORPS UNIFORMS.

The actual strength of the volunteer force now under arms in Great Britain it is difficult to report with accuracy from day to day, as members continued hourly to be enrolled, and in many instances members may be under drill for a week before a formal enrolment takes place; it is not, however, very much overstating it to estimate it at nearly if not quite a hundred thousand.

Many of the corps, although well up in their drill, and which have even commenced rifle practice, have not yet decided on their uniforms. The question of the properties of various colours as regards their power of assuming a neutrality, and thereby aiding concealment, has caused a good deal of discussion and delay. Several corps have, however, adopted handsome and soldierlike costumes, photographs and sketches of which have been forwarded to our artist, and we this week publish our second series, which will be continued according as we receive authentic authorities.

Devonshire ranks as No. 1 in the Rifle Volunteer Army List, the South Devon Rifles having been enrolled as a volunteer corps in 1852. The uniform is rifle-green with black facings.

Surrey furnishes to the volunteer force no fewer than twelve companies, besides subdivisions. The uniform for the entire county is green, with scarlet facings. The only difference in the several corps consists in the badges and ornaments.

Oxford University has six companies. The uniform is light-greyish brown, with knickerbockers.

Kent has seven companies, all wearing green uniforms with black facings.

Edinburgh brings into the field ten rifle companies, independent of artillery. The rifle uniform is dark grey, with black braid. There is also a Highland company attached, wearing the kilt and tartan.

Cheshire provides five companies, all having a rifle-green uniform with scarlet facings.

Essex has at present but four companies. They have adopted a rifle-green uniform.

Hampshire has two rifle companies—the Winchester and the Southampton. The Winchester company has adopted a light grey uniform, and the Southampton one of rifle-green with scarlet facings.

Glasgow provides no less than ten companies, all wearing dark grey uniforms. There is, however, a variation in the facings, some having green and some black.

Hampstead: This company has adopted a blouse and wideawake hat. The Sheffield or Hallamshire Rifles have a dark grey uniform, with scarlet and black facings.

The Nottingham, or Robin Hood, rifle battalion numbers as many as six hundred men. The uniform is Lincoln-green with black facings.

The 1st Staffordshire Rifles: This corps has adopted a dark grey uniform richly braided with black.

The Government pattern uniform recommended for volunteer rifle corps will be issued on the 23rd inst. Its adoption will not, however, be compulsory.

THE DRESS OF THE RIFLE CORPS.—Numerous applications having been made to the Secretary of State for War on the subject of an authorised pattern uniform for Artillery and Rifle Volunteer Corps, a committee was appointed to select a set of patterns for the guidance of volunteers, and have recommended a pattern suit to be adopted for colour and shape, the quality of the material being determined by the circumstances of each particular corps. The pattern suits are respectively faced with red and black and with grey, but the committee do not recommend that these colours should be universally adopted for facings, many counties having colours of their own. The pattern suits recommended by the committee are deposited at the War Office, where they can be seen, and coloured drawings may be had, upon application on and after the 24th of January. Although this dress is recommended by the committee to be generally adopted, it is not intended to be compulsory, the selection of the uniform being left to the members of each corps, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF FRANCE.—The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1860 gives a statistical account of the French army and navy, as existing in 1859. The Staffs of the army include 5779 officers and 693 subalterns, making a total of 6462. The *gendarmes*, so called, numbers 26,278 men. The Guard of Paris is 2634 strong, and the *Sapeurs Pompiers* of Paris, 700. The total number of infantry soldiers on the war footing is 310,640; thus classified, viz.:—Grenadiers, 12,600; Voltigeurs, 16,000; Line Infantry, 408,000; Chasseurs on foot, 33,000; Zouaves, 15,000; Light Infantry of Africa, 2400; foreign corps, 8000; Algerian sharpshooters, 15,000; "Companies of Discipline," 1000; and veteran subalterns and fusiliers, 240. The French cavalry is 100,221 strong, including sixty-four regiments. The cavalry is thus classified:—The Cent-Gardes, 22; the Carabiniers, 3000; the Cuirassiers, 18,000; the Dragons, 19,500; the Lancers, 13,500; the Chasseurs, 19,500; the Guides, 1500; the Hussars, 12,000; the *Casseurs* of Africa, 4500; the *Spahis*, 4500; and the *Cavaliers de Remonte*, 4000. These cavalry troops are all on the war footing. The Artillery, on the peace footing, numbers 68,544 men and 50,240 horses; 27,427 artillerymen are on foot, 9316 on horse, and 25,830 "mounted." The engineers, on the footing of war, number 15,448. The French navy includes 401 vessels, carrying 12,520 guns, and the steamers of 60,000 horse-power. In the course of the next ten years it is intended to construct 150 ships of war of all classes, and 72 steam-transports. The conversion of the rest of the fleet into screw-vessels is also to be effected in the same time. At present the sailing-ships number 252, of 8106 guns, and the steamers 209, of 114 guns. The personnel of the navy and marine includes 90,295 men, or nearly double the usual annual average of the English navy. But this includes the "Marine" troops, which number 23,669 men; the service of the "fleet proper" being carried on by 66,629 men of all ranks.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The free-trade reforms of the Emperor (the programme of which will be found at length in another column) are not likely to be realised without a party struggle. The excitement amongst the calico-weavers and some other manufacturers is already very great. The *Patrie* says:—"The prohibitions will not be abolished before July, 1861, when they will be replaced by protective duties of 30 or 25 per cent, which, with the advantages granted to French industry, will be quite sufficient to allow competition. Before taking any definitive resolution the Emperor has decided to hear the opinion of the principal manufacturers."

A telegram from Paris on Monday gave us the intelligence that the Government were about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the most important Catholic charitable association in France, and that the Minister of the Interior had already informed all the public functionaries that they must choose between remaining members of that association and retaining their offices. The report is discredited.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the resignation of his Ministry, and to Count Cavour is assigned the task of forming a new Cabinet. His Majesty will go to Milan early in February.

The official *Giornale di Roma* declares to all Catholics interested in the preservation of the States of the Church that the Pope, obeying his conscience, has negatively replied to the counsels of the Emperor Napoleon. The official journal also states the reason of the Pope's refusal to cede the province of Romagna, which is now in insurrection. Great agitation prevails in the Marches. There is a rumour that the Pope will retire to Benevento, should the French army be ordered to evacuate Rome. Benevento is a small duchy containing about 30,000 inhabitants; it was given to his Holiness by the treaties of 1815, and is entirely possessed by the religious corporations established there. This duchy is hemmed in by the Neapolitan territory; it is very strongly fortified by nature and by its isolated position, and would offer a secure asylum to the Pope in the event of an insurrection in his States. He would be surrounded by subjects of the King of Naples, hitherto very devoted to the Pontifical Court. Volunteers for the Papal army continue to arrive from Austria, and even from Saxony and Prussia. Several Austrian officers have taken service under the Pope's flag.

AUSTRIA.

The long-expected Imperial decree removing all civic disabilities from the professors of the Mosaic faith has at last appeared in the *Vienna Gazette*, and forms an important addition to the healthy foundation on which the edifice of reorganised Austria is to be raised. It was no small rubbish which had to be cleared away in this respect. There were in existence laws which prevented Jews from exercising certain professions, particularly that of apothecaries, keepers of wine-shops and breweries—in fact, all licensed trades. Those laws are all abolished which prohibit Jews from fixing their residence in the flat country of Galicia, in the mountains of Bohemia and Hungary, in Croatia and Slavonia, as well as in the Banat and Transylvania, in each of which provinces the former Austrian Governments thought it necessary to protect in this way the ignorance of the Slavonic peasantry against the craftiness of commercial men of Jewish origin.

It is said that the Austrian Government has resolved to maintain a pacific attitude. Notwithstanding that the bases of the peace of Villafranca have been now completely set aside by France and Sardinia, there is no intention on the part of Austria to have recourse to arms; and it is said she will content herself with sending a circular to all the European Governments protesting against the violations which the other parties to the Treaty of Zurich have committed.

PRUSSIA.

On Monday the Prussian Government submitted some of the projects of reformed legislation which it had prepared during the recess. These were laid on the tables of the two Houses of the Prussian Landtag. There is a project of a law on bail, and one for the abolition of the usury laws, a leading postulate of the well-organised Free-trade party in Prussia. The Minister of the Interior, Count Schwerin, has also announced a new project of law concerning provincial administration. This has been for a long time much called for, inasmuch as the present provincial administration—a thing which in our own country is now almost nominal—has always been in Prussia the chief cause of that baneful disease of functionalism with which that monarchy is infested. The Minister of Finance communicated the budget for 1860. It contains the four land taxes of last year's budget, with the difference only that instead of increasing one land tax by 20 per cent, and lowering another by 10 per cent, a uniform tax of 8 per cent on the net proceeds is proposed for the whole kingdom.

At the end of the present month 90,000 young men, arrived at the age at which the obligation to enter the military service commences, will be enrolled. This is 40,000 or 50,000 more than in previous years.

RUSSIA.

Prince Bariatinski, the hero of the Caucasus, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 8th. "He proceeded to the Winter Palace, where apartments occupied previously by the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor, were prepared for him. The Imperial Aide-de-camp Dournov had been sent to him as the bearer of the Marshal's bâton, and met him about 200 versts from Stavropol. On the day of his arrival the new Marshal was present at parade with the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty commanded in person, and rendered military honours to the Prince. The Field Marshal, moved to tears, threw himself into the Emperor's arms. The spectators were greatly moved by the scene. The Prince, after a short stay at St. Petersburg, will return to Tiflis."

The Russian Government is getting weary of the presence of the deputies of the nobility who have been in St. Petersburg nearly a year, and have always opposed the emancipation of the peasants without indemnity. "But," says a letter from St. Petersburg, "as, if sent back to their provinces, they might spread the spirit of opposition among the nobility, M. Lanskoi has issued a circular forbidding the committees of the nobility to discuss the emancipation question, that being an affair of general and not provincial interest. But this circular raised a fresh storm. The nobles invoked the articles of the law on the privileges of the nobility, which states that 'the assemblies of the nobles have the right to deliberate on all questions affecting their interests,' and to address their petition to the Emperor personally. They consequently considered M. Lanskoi's circular as an infringement of their rights; and the nobles of the government of Tver, who have always been stout opponents of emancipation without indemnity, have declared they would altogether disregard the circular, as no Minister had the power to abrogate laws at his will and pleasure. As soon as this declaration was made known to the Imperial Government an order was dispatched provisionally suspending the assemblies of the nobility of Tver. Similar facts have occurred in the government of Riazan, and they will probably not be the last."

The French Ambassador returns to Paris, his wife being unable to habituate herself to the Russian climate.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The reply of the Sublime Porte to the French Ambassador on the subject of the Suez Canal has just been delivered. It bears the signature of Fuad Pacha, and declares in explicit terms that the Porte has no objection to the undertaking, and should have long since authorised its execution had the question remained merely a commercial one, but that, as it has now become a political event, the Porte considers it but just that the Powers should first come to an understanding, and that Turkey should have every guarantee for the security of her interests.

Reports of further Ministerial modifications are in circulation.

AMERICA.

The rumoured insurrection of negroes in Missouri appears to have been an unimportant rising. A body of negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites were collected, they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. The negroes threatened to burn the town before morning. A vigilant watch was kept, and all attempts failed. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Several were captured and confined in gaol. The citizens held a meeting and appointed a vigilance committee, who were taking active measures to discover those engaged in the riot. A mounted company was ranging the woods in search of negroes. The owner of some slaves was badly wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. The greatest excitement prevailed, and every man was armed and prepared for a more serious attack. At the latest advices, however, the excitement had somewhat subsided.

The Congress at Washington is not yet organised. No Speaker has yet been elected. There must be something very defective in the constitution of the American Legislature.

In the Baltimore House of Delegates the following extraordinary resolution, introduced by a Mr. Framer, has been adopted:—"That John Sherman or any other black Republican should not be elected Speaker, and that if any member from this State (Maryland) voted for him, or any such exceptionable candidate, he would forfeit the respect and confidence of the people of the State."

The American papers publish the text of the treaty which has been negotiated between the Juarez Government of Mexico and that of the United States. President Miramon, who continues established at the city of Mexico, has issued a formal protest against the treaty, on the ground that the United States should not recognise a revolutionary Administration which has its head-quarters at Vera Cruz. At the same time the United States is protesting against the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Guatemala. This latter treaty is of such a nature that all our pretensions to the Bay Islands, as well as our claim to protect the Mosquito, have been definitively abandoned, and the boundary is fixed in accordance with amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. What America seems to fear is that Great Britain intends to impair the rights of the United States under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But our Government denies that this is the case. President Buchanan, we are informed, may possibly recommend the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty altogether.

The despatches which Mr. Dallas has received from Washington relative to the San Juan affair are understood to be of a satisfactory character; and from the other side of the Atlantic we hear something about the willingness of Lord John Russell to refer the question of right to the island to a third Power, in the event of England and the United States not being themselves able to agree. The unfortunate General Harney continues to be in a pet. He considers himself very ill-used in not being supported by his Government in the act of aggression which he committed, and he has declined to go back again to take command in the West.

INDIA.

From India we have tidings of the surrender of Ummur Singh, brother of Rea Singh, with 200 followers; that Mummoo Khan, the Begum's favourite, has been taken prisoner; and that Banee Madho has been killed in a fight with the Nepalese. Thus Jang Bahadur has given us the first earnest, since the rebels betook themselves to his dominions, of his intention to co-operate with us in bringing the rebellion to a final close, in this part of India at least. The Rane of Gonda, with ninety followers, gave herself up at Sidonia Ghaut. They had six elephants, 3000 rupees in cash, and jewels valued at 8000 or 10,000 more. Khan Bahadur Khan is also in our hands. The Begum herself is at large, but will now surrender, probably. The Nana's death is still regarded as doubtful.

Mr. Wilson arrived at Calcutta on the 28th of October, and took up his quarters in Government House—a marked deviation from Indian etiquette. He is styled Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council, but has a separate staff, and powers never before granted to a member of Council: they make him, in fact, absolute over both the finance and revenue departments. His arrival has already produced some result. The salt duty is increased eight annas (a snilling) per maund (80lb). This adds nearly a million sterling to the revenue, or £350,000 in Bengal alone, without any additional expense of collection. This increase may possibly be condemned in England; but it must not be forgotten that the old relation of this tax to wages has disappeared. The Indian official calculation is, that every man wants 12lb. of salt a year; the present tax at that quantity is 9a. Five years ago, when day labourers earned 2½ annas (4d.) a day, that quantity cost two days and a half's work; wages having more than doubled, it now costs one.

The Governor-General, continuing his progress in the North-west Provinces, reached Futtighur on the 12th of November. On the 15th a durbar was held for the reception of the Nawab of Rampoor, and other chiefs. On the 26th his Excellency arrived at Agra, and on the 30th there was a durbar, at which were present the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jeypore, the Rajahs of Ulwar, Dholpore, and Kerowlee, and the Nawabs of Tonk and Joara. The Maharajah of Gwalior was rewarded with a magnificent present, the chief article of which was a beautiful statuette of solid silver, upon a marble pedestal. Lands to the value of three lacs of rupees have been added to his territory; arrears due to the British Government on account of the assigned districts have been remitted; and, should there be no lineal heir to the throne, the adoption of a successor will be allowed. To the Jeypore Rajah, in addition to a Khillut, was given the pergunnah of Kote Kassim, which was formerly an appanage of the King of Delhi. The other chiefs received presents of different value, according to the services they had rendered to Government during the mutiny.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta says:—"In all his addresses to the native Princes Lord Canning takes up a new and very dignified position. There is not a word of equality or alliance. The Princes are treated as highly-considered feudatories, and even the Gwalior Prince is praised for his 'loyalty' to the throne. All were presented in the same style, and all apparently instructed to retire walking backwards, a bit of etiquette entirely novel in India—Lord Canning being the first Viceroy—and probably productive of more effect than all the rest of the ceremonial, presents included. One more durbar is to be held at Lahore, where the Futteah Rajah, the most faithful and upright friend the British have yet found, will be the lion of the day. As yet, this progress has been undoubtedly a success. The presents, grants, jaghires, and allowances lavished have been frightfully expensive, representing a capital of at least £3,000,000 sterling, but they have done their work."

CHINA.

The Chinese mail brings us nothing that would intimate that a war is going to be waged against that country; nor is there anything in the Indian despatches to lead us to the belief that the British authorities are exerting themselves for the same end. Yet the Imperial Government of China seems to be alive to the danger, for the Chinese are reported to be making great preparations of a defensive kind. Troops had been ordered up to Peking from the Canton provinces.

At Canton the foreigners attached to the Chinese Custom House were conducting affairs in such an annoying and offensive manner that trouble was likely to ensue, while our British consular authorities appear apathetic to complaints. A Portuguese steamer has been seized, and ship and cargo confiscated, and the flag hauled down, without the least regard to the usual rules laid down for such cases. Reparation and apology had been demanded by the Governor of Macao.

The American Treaty had been published.

A letter in the *Levant Herald* of the 4th inst. says:—"The Chinese Government has addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in which it demands that all the country on the Amoor now occupied by Russia be immediately evacuated, as no legal authorisation exists from his Celestial Majesty for such occupation. The courier who brought this intelligence also announced that the Russian mission at Peking had been placed under surveillance. The only answer the Russian Government gave to this demand was an order for the levy of an army of 60,000 men from the governments of Orenburg and Irkoutsk, which is

to be dispatched without delay to Mancuria, on the frontiers of China. A division of the army, 20,000 strong, had proceeded from Astrakan to occupy Kokhan and Bokura, so as to secure the road for the expeditionary army. It was rumoured in Odessa that this corps already occupies the two latter places. General Mouraviev will have under his orders 80,000 regular troops, besides the Cossack and Tatar militia, which, when required, can be raised to 60,000 men. Russia is certainly resolved to act energetically in this invasion."

JAPAN.

Advices from Japan state that Mr. Hodson, the British Consul, had arrived at Hakodadi, and, in conjunction with the Russian authorities, had made a pressing demand upon the Japanese Government to remove the restrictions placed upon commerce, which, after the exchange of diplomatic notes, had resulted in the promise that all the troubles should be remedied.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE rumours of this week lead to the belief that the European Congress will be held after all; at all events, negotiations have been resumed on the part of France with a view to that object. It is at the same time stated that Louis Napoleon desired Lord Cowley to say to our Government that, however desirous he might be to deal with the Italian question on the non-intervention principle, he felt himself bound by the engagements of Villafranca and the Zurich treaties. It would appear, therefore, that England, so far from being disposed to sanction interference in the affairs of Italy, has made every endeavour to avert it; and so the rumours of last week come to nothing. Lord Cowley recently had a long interview with the Emperor.

The Post says:—"There exists—we rejoice to be able at length to proclaim the fact—a virtual alliance between the Governments of France and England to recognise and protect the newly-acquired independence of Northern and Central Italy. This virtual alliance is the creation of no special treaty, nor was any special treaty required to define its ends, or determine and agree upon its means. The two great Western Powers have, it is true, started from different points, but their policies have converged to a common goal."

The *Independence* says:—"Deputations from the non-liberated Roman provinces and from the city of Rome have held an assembly in Tuscany, under the presidency of Count Campello, and have expressed their firm conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is no longer possible, and their determined resolve no longer to endure it. The deputies of the Romagna have promised on their side not to separate their cause from that of the other provinces. A central junta has been formed at Florence for this common object. An address to the Emperor has arrived in Paris signed by the members of this assembly."

The new Governor of Savoy, M. Oiso-Serra, on receiving officially the visit of the Municipal Council of Chambéry, declared that it had never been proposed at Turin to cede Savoy to France.

Garibaldi had been induced to accept the presidency of a society called the *Nazione Armata*, but, at the request of the Ministry and the King, he dissolved the society, and published the following proclamation:—"To the Italians!—"

Summoned by some of my friends to try the part of conciliator between all the factions of the Italian Liberal party, I was invited to accept the presidency of a society to be called the "Armed Nation." But, as the armed Italian nation is a fact that terrifies everything disloyal, corrupting, and tyrannical, whether in Italy or out of it, the crowd of modern Jesuits has become alarmed, and cried out "Anathema!" The Government of the gallant King has been importuned by the alarmists, and in order not to compromise it I have decided on abandoning the noble object proposed to us.

With the unanimous assent of all the members of the society, I declare, then, the Society of the Armed Nation dissolved, and I invite every Italian that loves his country to assist by his subscription towards the acquisition of a million muskets. If, with a million muskets, Italy, in the presence of a foreigner, should be incapable of arming a million soldiers, we should have to despair of humanity. Let Italy arm, and she will be free.

He left Turin on the 5th for Fino, near the Lake of Como, passing on his way through Milan.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

THE division Rios has effected a landing on the banks of the River Tetuan without opposition. The forts did not reply to the fire of the Spanish squadron.

A fight took place on the Cabo Negro, near Tetuan, in Morocco, by which the Spaniards have gained a position to attack the town itself, which cost them about 300 combatants, and which seems to have been a very hot and protracted struggle. The siege of Tetuan, a city not very strongly fortified, is to begin as soon as the siege train shall have arrived.

The Spanish loss in the action of the 1st of January was 500 men and seventy-five officers killed and wounded. The Hussars lost seventeen men and nine officers. The details of this action are worth recording:—"Upon the very first advance of General Prim's division, which was supported by General Zabala's corps, it became evident that the Moors, however active and audacious they had shown themselves when this army stood upon the defensive, were unable to resist the superior resources of civilised warfare when themselves seriously assailed. At a very late hour of the day the position it was intended to occupy was completely cleared of them. They gave way on all sides before the Spanish infantry and mountain guns (artillery on muleback) and before two squadrons of hussars, in all about 150 or 180 horses, which acted against them in the level."

"Here and there the enemy showed some daring, and even a disposition to advance against the Spanish troops. Overlooking a shallow wooded ravine, shortly before reaching the level, a battery of the mountain artillery had taken up its position. The Moors came on, howling furiously, waving their arms and brandishing their long guns, to the further side of the hollow, which men on foot could easily pass. There were a score of horsemen and a crowd of infantry. They paused, however, to indulge in their customary vociferations and cries of 'Perro! perro!' and this gave time to treat them with a round of grape, which sent them scampering at once. In the meantime two little squadrons of Princessa Hussars (the regiment with the white pelisses which the gallant Diego Leon commanded in the civil war) had gone well into the valley, preceding most of the infantry, and looking out for an opportunity for a dash. Some Moorish cavalry were seen, but they kept aloof. The hussars had made one little charge when an Aide-de-Camp of General Prim rode up to them and gave them an order which appears not to have been clearly understood. The story has been variously related, but I believe the Aide-de-Camp has cleared himself of the affair, and the whole thing has been shown to have been an unfortunate mistake. As he was leaving them he said something about their charging freely when they saw a chance; that the Moors were cowards and would not stand. The commandant of the hussars misunderstood the words, and thought the term 'cowards' applied to his men. This, at least, was the impression made on one Captain whom I saw and heard, immediately after the charge, as he returned reeking with sweat and with bloody sabre, relating it, with marks of furious indignation, to an officer of the Staff. The immediate consequence of the misunderstanding was that the commandant officer ordered a charge, and away went his handful of hussars through the enemy's skirmishers and up a narrow and slightly ascending valley, or rather gorge, leading from the level to a secluded plateau on the lower slopes of the mountain, where the Moorish camp was pitched. Our infantry was not well advanced in masses, a considerable force of Moors were still in and around the camp, and from the heights on either side of the confined lists in which this desperate contest was entered upon a severe fire was opened upon the hussars, who continued their furious career until they reached the camp itself. Of what passed there are but confused accounts. The Moors, although surprised by the sudden appearance of this very forlorn hope, quickly recovered from their panic, and the cavalry suffered severely. They brought off some trophies, however, some arms, and a bundle of papers, the nature of which I have

not yet been able to learn. nor have I, as you will suppose, much time to go in quest of minor details. One wounded officer fell into the hands of the Moors, who hustled themselves with taking off his uniform, which they doubtless thought worth preserving. He was brought away, half-naked, by his comrades, who charged to rescue him. Another officer was brought back with his face and neck cut to pieces. I am assured that he had at least a dozen cuts from the Moorish gurnias—straight short swords, which they grind very sharp. Most of the wounds received were from the flank fire as they rode to and from the camp. The affair was a most unfortunate one, but at the same time highly creditable to the gallantry of the hussars. On a small scale it reminds one, by various circumstances, of the famous Balaklava charge, and the coincidence in several respects struck many here. During the rest of the day the two squadrons remained drawn up in the plain near the sea, but no further opportunity occurred for them to act."

Sixty thousand men—the pick of the Moorish army—are said to be encamped on the hills beyond Mogador, and ready for action. A courier had arrived from Morocco stating that the Moors had taken in all six hundred prisoners, for which the Emperor had paid four dollars per head for having brought them alive to the capital.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

THE Prussian Chambers were opened by the Prince Regent on the 12th inst. His Royal Highness said:—

Grave and important events have taken place in Europe. The war which already then had declared itself in Italy was rapidly approaching the German frontiers. The importance of that situation called upon us to assume a serious attitude. I ordered the mobilisation of six corps-d'armée. They had already commenced taking up their positions in conjunction with the troops of those members of the German Confederation not engaged in the war, when the war was suddenly brought to an end. The preliminaries of Villafranca led to the conclusion of peace. On the common request of Austria and France, my Government has declared itself willing to participate in a European Congress to consider the means most advisable for the pacification of Italy, and for a lasting consolidation of its political position.

The desire of a reform of the Constitution of the German Confederation has recently been loudly manifested. Prussia will always consider herself as the national representative of the tendency to increase and consolidate by suitable institutions the strength of the nation, and generally to foster, by measures of practical importance, the common interests of Germany.

After touching on some less important matters, the Prince said:—

Gentlemen,—A question of great gravity demands your attention and the attention of my Government. . . . The organisation of our army took place in times of heavy pressure. It responded then to the census of the population and to the finances of the State. The experience of the last ten years, in which the defensive power of the nation was more than once taken into account, has shown the existence of many faults which ought to be remedied. It is my duty, as it is my right, to remedy those faults, and I invoke your constitutional co-operation to concert measures to increase our defensive strength in proportion to the increase of our population and to our commercial position. To this end a project of law will be submitted to you on our national defences, with the necessary financial considerations. It is not our intention to break with the inheritance of a great epoch. The Prussian army will be, as it has been, the Prussian people in arms. Our object is to give additional strength to the army by reforms compatible with the financial resources of the country. I hope you will give that consideration to the matter which it demands. It will be a proof of the confidence which the country places in my honest intentions. Never has a proposition of such importance for the defence and safety, for the greatness and power, of the country been brought before the Parliament. The object is to secure our country against the chances of the future.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH MEXICO.

THE New York papers quote the provisions of the Mexican treaty lately negotiated by Mr. McLane, and in one prominent instance the publication is accompanied by comments which, if they are to be taken to represent the general views of the friends of the treaty, will call for vigilance on the part not only of all the foreign creditors of Mexico, but also of every nation having commercial intercourse with her. Whenever they have had occasion to allude to Mexico the supporters of Mr. Buchanan have always affirmed in the most unequivocal terms, and in a manner that was to be regarded as semi-official, that he would never sanction any measure for an alienation of Mexican rights and property to the disadvantage of the holders of her public debt. Under Mr. McLane's treaty Mexico, for a consideration of \$300,000, cedes to the United States perpetual right of way across her territory, in one case from ocean to ocean, and in two other cases from the United States' frontier to two of her most important ports on the Pacific. These privileges include everything that can constitute sovereignty—freedom from all duties, perfect reciprocity of trade, occupation by military force, and exemption from every kind of forced loan or religious or other restriction. All this, it will be said, may be free from objection. As regards the money, a proper proportion can be handed over to the bondholders, who have a lien upon the property of the whole nation; while, with respect to the trading concessions, all other countries can come in under the most favoured-nation clause. But, if the American writers who are now seeking to guide the opinion of their countrymen are correct, it is an especial recommendation of the treaty that no such results will take place. According to their view half the \$300,000 is to be retained by the United States "to cover bond side claims of American citizens," and the other half is to enable the Juarez party to overthrow their opponents and "terminate the present suicidal contest." The commercial and transit advantages are likewise to be exclusively shared by Mexico and the United States, if the word "share" can be used in a bargain in which it is openly stated that the gain is to be all on one side, "since most of the products of Mexico which we (the United States) consume are at present either duty free or at a nominal rate, while our cotton, leather, &c., are highly taxed." The idea that any foreign Government "can realise the same commercial advantages under the most favoured-nation clause" is distinctly repudiated. The American Government having obtained these advantages by actual purchase—that is to say, by purchasing property belonging to creditors from parties who have no shadow of title, either in right or right, to sell it—they intend to enjoy it alone. The same policy is to be pursued with the transit. It does not come within the scope of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and there is no occasion, therefore, to deal with it in the spirit which of late years has been a principle of action with the great Powers of Europe—to seek no exclusive, commercial, or geographical gain, but to open every acquisition, as in China and elsewhere, to the whole world. "With respect to the transit," the phrase is "we avoid all entangling questions with foreign Powers by guaranteeing its security as between ourselves and Mexico, the only parties interested;" ignoring the fact that there is a European trade to China and that British Columbia is in existence, the writer adds "to all others the transit is valueless." It may be hoped, however, that although these doctrines are put forth in a leading journal which has always been among the most strenuous advocates of the treaty, and which, while opposed to the President in most other respects, commends him in this, they are merely another illustration of democratic ideas on international obligations, and do not in any degree represent Mr. Buchanan's wishes, or foreshadow the considerations that would be likely to have weight in the United States' Senate.

M. KOSSUTH AND HUNGARY.—M. Kossuth has addressed a very long epistle to a number of Glasgow gentlemen, who wrote to him to inquire whether, in the present juncture of affairs, public expressions of sympathy with the Hungarian cause might serve the good of his country. He unhesitatingly replies that they would, and he goes on to explain why he is of that opinion. He contends that the war in Italy and other causes have made Hungary a "burning" question of the day. He shelters himself in the hope that the late war has destroyed the prestige of Austria, and has made its Government a decaying power. Austria and Francis Joseph are, he thinks, hurrying to destruction. Hungary, he next proceeds to show, is ripe for freedom. The committee to whom M. Kossuth addressed the letter are making arrangements to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow to express sympathy with the Hungarians.

RECONNOITRING THE FORTS OF TETUAN.

It having been considered necessary to reconnoitre the position of the Moorish camp and the forts protecting the seaward approaches to Tetuan, the Spanish screw-corvette *Rosalie* was dispatched on this service, having on board General Gareu, chief of O'Donnell's Staff. It will be remembered by our readers that these forts were bombarded by the French squadron, owing to one of their vessels having been fired upon while cruising off the coast. Great damage was then done to the defences, but immediately after the ships had left the Moors set to work and repaired them, placing fresh guns in battery. The *Rosalie* was received by a heavy and well-directed fire, which soon forced her to retire, but not before the necessary observations had been made and sufficient time given to Colonel de Valasco to make a sketch, from which our illustration is taken.

THE SPANISH CAMP BEFORE CEUTA.

ON a series of low ridges in front of Ceuta the camp of the Spanish expedition—of which we give an Engraving—was first pitched. Continuing inwards, one comes upon the half-ruined building known as the Serrallo—the Spanish orthography of Seraglio. Beyond this centre of the position, ascending over ground, rough, wooded, and very steep, the summit of a circular redoubt is reached, constructed of bags and earth, with an exterior ditch. It is a very elevated point, and from it one gets a good and general view of the country around. This is comprised within an amphitheatre of mountains, forming a great natural wall more or less broken by barrancas, or ravines, within which rise minor ridges of hills. One deep valley stretches around, nearly parallel for a considerable distance with the arc of the mountains; and it was here that much of the late fighting took place. A correspondent in the camp thus describes it:—

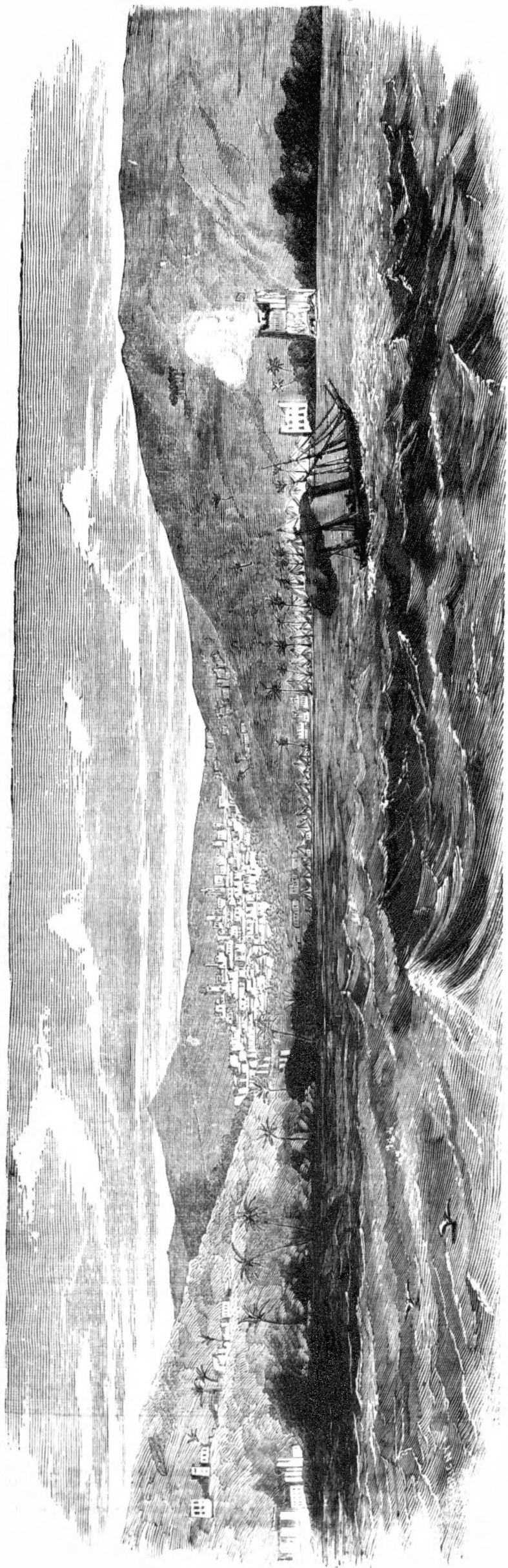
"The Spaniards have their experience to gain in pitching tents and making themselves comfortable under difficulties, and they, of course, will pay the usual penalties of the novitiate. The water that has come down within the last few days will have taught some of them the propriety of cutting trenches round their tents, and paying attention to the firm fixing of their tent-pegs."

"A succession of wet and squally weather has been a hard beginning for these novices in campaigning, many of the men being young recruits who have never until now had greater experience in the art of soldiering than is learnt in the barrack-yard. The aspect of the camp is uncomfortable enough. Some are struggling with their loosened tents, knocking in pegs which the softened ground will hardly retain, mending broken poles, and straining damp canvas, while others are making efforts, generally not successful, to get up something in the shape of breakfast. Here is a General philosophically contenting himself with a cup of half-cold chocolate, the first morning reflection of most Spaniards; yonder an unintelligent servant pours lukewarm water into a pot and evidently imagines that he is making tea. The soldiers, poor fellows, must have had a bad time of it, with no better shelter than their little tented d'abri, on the French model."

"O'Donnell lives in a tent of very moderate dimensions, and in no very sheltered position, and shares the discomforts of his officers, which, under present circumstances, are not a few. The Spaniards are, for the most part, inexperienced in the various shifts and contrivances by which the evils of a camp life are alleviated, but they seem to take pretty readily to this sort of thing, and will doubtless become skilful campaigners, if the war lasts long enough. An advanced redoubt forms the right of our position. Beyond it, more to the right, but slightly to the rear, is another eminence crowned by a small building known as the Casa del Renegado. To this house a legend is attached of an escaped galley-slave, who, unable either to return to his countrymen or to forget his country, established his residence there, in order to be within constant view of the beloved Spanish shore. Such is the tale told here, and, whether true or not, worse subjects have been used by the ballad-maker than the *heimsucht* of the unhappy convict."

"A restaurant has just been opened at headquarters, of the productions of which I cannot yet speak from personal knowledge, but which, I am assured, far surpasses in the prices, although not in the quality, of its dishes the *Frères Provençaux* or the lamented Verrey. I suspect its habits will not be numerous, for the Spanish officer is generally frugal, and sets no great store by the pleasures of the palate. Generally speaking, as far as I have observed, the officers mess together in small groups, a tent forming but a limited dining-room, and nearly the largest of those we have here being pretty well crowded with half a dozen persons. Tables, too, are rather a difficulty, since we brought little furniture with us, and have not as yet had opportunities of borrowing any from Moorish palaces. The accommodation is not such as to tempt to late sittings, and Spaniards are not in the habit of lingering over their bottle, while grog or toddy is to most of them a thing abhorrent. So, after dinner, they generally content themselves with a cup of coffee or tea (the use of the latter has of late years become widely spread in Spain), and when they have smoked a cigar or two, or a dozen papaitos, and talked of their past campaigns and coming triumphs, they generally retire early to bed. The majority are wrapped in their blankets, rugs, or cloaks between nine and ten, and to sit up habitually till eleven would almost suffice to give one the reputation of a 'fast man.' The night here is not the pleasantest part of the twenty-four hours. The best canvas is impotent to exclude the fresh breezes that sometimes whistle over this nook of Northern Africa, and lucky is he who sleeps so soundly as not to be pretty frequently awakened by the cold. At six o'clock it is still dark night, but sleep is at an end for all whose repose is not proof against every variety of noise. At that hour, a charanga, as it is expressively called, strikes up the diana or reveille. The stars are shining brightly; the moon casts her broad clear light over sea and mountain; here and there in the different camps and guards watchfires are still blazing, the figures of the soldiers around them standing out darkly against the flame. A few officers on guard or early-rising aides-de-camp pace rapidly up and down, wrapped in their cloaks and with cigars in their mouths, looking grim and blue; servants are already hurrying about lighting fires in their al fresco kitchens, to prepare master's early cup of chocolate or tea. By the time you are dressed, however, and have swallowed that minute calker of brandy as protection against the morning mist, or to keep off the cholera, or because your doctor recommends it, or perhaps merely because you like, and smoked that media-regalia, and washed as well as you can in a tent eleven feet square at the base, and in which three persons sleep, you find, on looking out, that the sky is brightening and the stars are gradually fading away, and there are red streaks in the east and good promise of a hue day. Whereupon you begin to wonder whether the 'Moritos' (little Moors, as they are here affectionately termed) will afford any sport that day, or whether they will remain in their earths and sulks; and you order your horse to be in readiness to go into Ceuta or out to the lines, as circumstances may dictate. And so each day passes, with very little to vary the monotony of skirmishing, shiftmaking, and speculating as to the coming events of the campaign."

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—The French expedition is said to be thus composed:—101st Regiment of the Line, about 2400 men; 102nd Regiment of the Line, about 2400 men; 2nd battalion of Chasseurs à pied (called Chasseurs de Vincennes), about 800 men; sixteen companies of marines, about 1600 men; sixteen companies of naval; sixteen companies of riflemen; two companies of engineers, about 240 men; 5th battalion of artillery, forty guns; 1st Regiment of Cavalry (number not announced); two naval engineers, and two hydrographic surveyors to construct boats for the rivers, &c.; a well-provided hospital staff; strong corps of military labourers. Ships:—*Andromache*, sailing-frigate, fitted as a transport; *Renommée*, 60-gun frigate; *Vengeance*, frigate; *La Flotte*, frigate; *Persévérance*, frigate; *Rhone*, frigate; *Calédon*, frigate; *Jura*, frigate; *Entrepreneur*, cable-lay, &c. &c. steam-transports, of 2400 tons, purchased in England to carry out the twenty-four small iron gun-boats. It is said that twenty-one sailing-transports have left Marseilles with provisions and necessaries. These are described as being from 1200 to 3000 tons burden. The government of the marine division of Toulon has received orders to prepare the crews for the twenty or twenty-four small gun-boats now approaching completion. Each of these little vessels will carry one cannon of the new kind—cannon rayées, "No. 3"—and will be manned by a crew of twenty.



THE SPANISH SCREW CORVETTE ROSALIE RECONNOITRING THE PORTS OF TETUAN.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE SPANISH CAMP.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. YEIANTÉ.)



TURCO.—(FROM A SKETCH, TAKEN IN ALGERIA, BY M. COUVEFOURIE.)

THE TURCO IN ALGERIA.

Of all strange things the strangest to us is to see a foot soldier accidentally turned horseman, as in that position he seems as much out of his element as a fish out of water. But with the Turcos, the African troops in the service of France, the matter is different. When one of

these takes it into his head to mount the saddle he does not appear so out of place; and in an instance where the animal he bestrides is a dromedary we get the material for a picturesque group like that shown in our Engraving.

When the Turco meets the enemy in the field he relies on the mus-

cular agility of his legs, bounding to the charge in a manner peculiar to himself; but when on a march through the sandy desert he objects to too lavish an expenditure of shoe leather, and he lays an embargo on the first quadruped that comes across his path, be it horse, donkey, or dromedary.

IRELAND.

BIBLE-BURNING.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* publishes a statement respecting the burning of an "Irish primer," containing extracts from the Scriptures, by the orders of a Roman Catholic priest in the neighbourhood. The book was lent to a boy by a farmer, but the lad's father took him before the priest, who, finding that the book contained various passages from the Old and New Testaments in Irish and English, in parallel columns, ordered the father to go home and burn the book, which hehest was carried out.

THE PAPAL AGITATION IN IRELAND.—The Papal agitation in Ireland, which flows on in such wild currents, is not only greatly sympathetic but very episodic. Singular speeches are here and there delivered, and these, combined with exciting interruptions, are worthy of the best days of Irish good-nature and eccentricity. At Skibbereen an orator delivered himself of a great number of short sentences, terminating in the advocacy of a crusade to bring the Pope over to Ireland, so that there, in the extreme west of Europe, his Holiness might be able to rest peaceably. A rev. gentleman afterwards rose and said he would himself get £1000 for this object, and send 1000 men for the Pope.—Dr. Dixon, the so-called "Primate of all Ireland," has published a letter inveighing against the French Emperor. That P-tentate, he says, has thrown off the mask and revealed himself as the imitator of his uncle in his treatment of the Holy See. The appropriate residence for the Emperor, the Primate thinks, would be the prison of Ham, rather than the Palace of the Tuileries; and, in conclusion, the doctor shouts, "Robber, take your hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ!" The *Dundalk Democrat* is precisely of the doctor's way of thinking. It calls Victor Emmanuel a plundering King, and Napoleon a robber.

THE EDUCATION DISPUTE.—At Belfast there has been an educational demonstration in antagonism to the Roman Catholic opinion. Dignitaries of the Established Church, Dissenting ministers, magistrates, town councillors, merchants, and numerous ladies and gentlemen met to uphold the national system of education, as it exists in Ireland—Major-General Chesney in the chair. The Ulster National Education Society promoted this meeting.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTORAL REFORM FOR SCOTLAND.—The *Edinburgh News* says it has reason to believe that the Reform Bill for Scotland has been prepared, and that it does not contain any clauses placing Scotland on an equality with England in the matter of the county franchise. The bill (our contemporary continues) will not go further than to let the Scotch bill of the Derby Government was to consist of—£100 occupancy and £5 property franchise. Thus, Scotland is neither to have a £2 property franchise, like England, nor any right to the borough freeholders to vote in the county.

THE ANNUITY TAX.—Two respectable tradesmen were, at the highest criminal court in Scotland, charged with resisting an officer who proceeded to execute a warrant for the non-payment of the hated tax. There was a great display of forensic ability on the trial, the Scotch Lord Advocate himself conducting the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and the Lord Justice Clerk laying down the law. The jury delivered a verdict of "Not proven," so that the accused parties were at once discharged, amid the cheers of a crowded and excited court.

THE PROVINCES.

A REVEREND ADVENTURER.—The *Leeds Mercury* has a curious account of the career of the Rev. H. L. Bickerstaffe, who was to have been brought up on Saturday, before the Leeds magistrates, charged with bigamy, having married Anna Maria Campbell, of Baker-street, London, at West Linton, Cambridgeshire, his wife, Mona Brougham Bickerstaffe, being still alive. The rev. prisoner, who is thirty-four years of age, was originally married early in life, when he obtained the curacy of Thorne, near Wakefield. He remained there two or three years, and subsequently went to St. Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester; thence to Chorlton-cum-Hardy; and afterwards to Morecombe Bay, where he became unsettled. Four children were the fruits of the marriage. Having no income quarrels ensued with the wife, and, having no means of living, he began to frequent public-houses. In 1858 he went to live at Headingley; but his behaviour became worse, and in January, 1859, he so ill-used his wife that she fled from his house. Nothing was heard of him until a paragraph appeared in the *Times* newspaper of the 11th of October last, announcing the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Bickerstaffe, at Bartlow, near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, to a Miss Anna Maria Campbell, a lady possessed of £5000 in her own absolute right. It appeared that he had obtained a curacy at Thursley, in Surrey, where he had met the young lady and secured her affections.

THE CLIVE MONUMENT AT SHREWSBURY.—A grand demonstration took place at Shrewsbury on Wednesday, on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue erected in the Market-square to the memory of the great Lord Clive. The statue is of bronze, by Baron Marochetti, about ten feet high, and stands upon a massive pedestal of Portland granite. The design of erecting this monument originated at a meeting held at Willis's Rooms, London, two years ago, on the anniversary of the victory of Plassey. The statue cost 2000 guineas. A procession took place to the foot of the statue, many of the aristocracy and gentry of the district being in attendance. Earl Stanhope, on behalf of the subscribers, presented the statue to the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury, and dwelt at some length upon the character of Lord Clive, whose faults, he said, were overpowered by his virtues, and whose prowess firmly established our Indian Empire. The Mayor (Mr. W. Burr) responded, and the Town-clerk read a written address expressing the acknowledgements of the Corporation. Cheers were given for the Queen, Lord Stanhope, and the Mayor, when the company adjourned to partake of a banquet at the Lion Hotel, to which they were invited by the Mayor. Lord Atterton, Earl Stanhope, Earl Powis, Viscount Hill, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Stanley, M.P., and Mr. Botfield, M.P., were among the company.

POLYGAMY IN ENGLAND.—A very curious trial for polygamy is likely to attract the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe at the next Lent Assizes for Sussex. A man of no small consideration in Brighton contracted marriage with five different females, three of whom are sisters, and with all of whom he has continued to live for nearly eight years. A disagreement on some points of precedence brought the disgraceful affair to light.

THE LATE TORNADO IN WILTSHIRE.—From a subsequent examination of the district over which the hurricane passed, and which is clearly traceable along the whole route by the destruction which it caused, it appears that the length of country traversed by it was about six miles, and the breadth 100 to 150 yards. Outside of these boundaries nothing was injured in the slightest degree, but within it the destruction was most remarkable. The timber appears to have been prostrated as with one mighty wave of wind. Some trees are completely blown out of the earth and lodged on the branches of others. One fine elm was uprooted and reversed, the limbs being forced into the earth, and the trunk and roots raised high in the air. The mighty rush of the wind, and all the consequent destruction, occupied not more than five minutes; some persons put it down at two to three minutes. During that short period the war of the elements was so awful and overpowering that persons living in houses close to the margin of destruction heard nothing of the crash of the trees around them. Amongst other curious effects of the storm, it may be mentioned that a heavy four-wheeled wagon was taken up and carried completely over a high hedge, and straw and wheat ricks were borne completely away and distributed over the fields, never to be collected again. Some houses were partially destroyed; but it is a singular fact that no human life was lost, although many persons were injured. In some places large lumps of ice fell. One piece which was picked up after the storm was carried in a cart for three hours, and when measured after that lapse of time was found to be an inch and three quarters in length. A good deal of game was destroyed.

LORD PALMERSTON was expected to attend a meeting of the Southampton Athenæum on Tuesday night, but, at the last moment, the managers received a letter of apology from the noble Lord, which created great disappointment.

EARTHQUAKE IN CORNWALL.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Falmouth and the adjacent towns at about 10.30 p.m. on Friday week, accompanied by a noise as if a heavy wagon was passing. It was also experienced in the harbour. The noise was heard generally through the town. Some felt their beds rock, and one person describes the effect as that of an explosion, an undulating motion being distinctly felt on the ground floor, and the door of an oven on the premises which had been left open being heard to swing to and fro, closing with a sharp noise. The mercury does not appear to have been much affected. The thermometer stood at the time at 54 deg. indoors, the barometer at 29.5 deg., as they had done for several days past. The night was very dark, with light winds from the southward, and in the course of three quarters of an hour heavy rain fell.

A DISAPPOINTED COUPLE.—A telegraphic message was received at Ashford on Saturday evening week, desiring the police to search a train from Ramsgate for a young lady who had eloped from that place with a sailor, the parties having, it had been ascertained, taken tickets for London. Police Constable Crittenden accordingly repaired to the station and scrutinised the occupants of the train in which the fugitives were expected to arrive. Two parties in a first-class carriage answered the description given to the constable, and, the lady regarding him in a nervous manner, he desired her to alight. She complied, leaving her disconsolate young sailor after a tender adieu to continue his journey to London alone. The lady was afterwards constrained to accept the unsentimental companionship of Police Constable Crittenden on her journey back to Ramsgate by the next down train, where he delivered her to her friends.

"RELIGIOUS ABDUCTION" CASE AT LEEDS.—A railway porter, a Roman Catholic, named King, was committed for trial by the Leeds magistrates last week for stealing his granddaughter, aged nine years, whose parents were Protestants, from the custody of an aunt, living at Scarborough, to whose care the child had been committed by her widowed mother. It now turns out that the mother acquiesced in the change, and that King took charge of the child apart from all sectarian considerations.

GENERAL SIR F. SMITH, M.P. for Chatham, and Messrs. Martin and Kinglake, members for the city of Rochester, have been presented by the civil servants of the Crown at Chatham with testimonials, in consideration of their services in support of the Civil Service Superannuation Act. The testimonials consist of three silver goblets, standing on blocks of carved oak taken from the timbers of the famous *Shannon*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER has taken measures to stop illegal marriages. In one parish, that of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, persons got married without fulfilling the condition of residence. They took lodgings, paid for them, but never slept therein. A *prima facie* case has been made out against the Rector.

A BATTERY OF FOURTEEN SMALL GUNS is now on view at Shirley, near Southampton, the property of Mr. Waterman, a brewer's assistant, who has offered them to the Corporation of Southampton for the defence of the town, or to be used for practice by an artillery corps. Each gun weighs 8 cwt., and is capable of throwing a 3½ lb. shot the distance of a mile.

THE AFFAIR AT ZANZIBAR.—The following is an extract from a private letter:—"We just arrived in time to stop a rebellion, which was only effected by loss of life on both sides. The Sultan or King of Zanzibar has a very troublesome brother, who has for the last few years been continually trying to dethrone him. He (the brother), failing in the attempt to murder the Sultan, a few days before our arrival was taken and put into prison, but, escaping from there, raised an army and commenced hostilities. The evening before the battle the Sultan sent the most polite message on board to say that if any of the officers would like to see the fight he should be most happy to take them. Five of us immediately volunteered to go, your unworthy son among the number, and three more from a Royal Navy gun-boat (the *Lyne*) that was then in harbour. We had to march fifteen miles, and that under an African sun was no joke. However, the Sultan gave us a horse each, so that things went on very well. When within six miles of the castle, where the rebel army were prepared to meet us, great was our astonishment when the Sultan informed us that he looked to us to work the guns, and that we had the entire command of his army, there being with us about 600 fighting men, he having issued the order that they were to obey our directions in all things. The Captain of the gun-boat and one of our Lieutenants, who was there, happened to know a little about military tactics; skirmishers were thrown out to the right and left in advance, and a strong guard made a few paces before the guns, of which there were two nine-pounders. I and an old schoolfellow of mine at Cheltenham had the working of one gun, and two midshipmen the other. About half an hour afterwards the fight commenced. We ran the guns within twenty paces of the castle wall, so that every shot from our guns went through it and killed several who were running away. I saw men shot down all round me, and the thought struck me every now and then (when I had time to think) that my turn might come next. I had one very narrow escape. I was assisting a native to pour some powder down the vent, his head was almost touching mine, when a musket-shot took the top of his head off. About half an hour afterwards the sun set, and still the castle was not taken. The Sultan withdrew the army for the night, we retreated to the ship, and the next day sixty of our sailors and forty from the gun-boat were sent, the Sultan having applied to the English Consul for assistance, and when we arrived next day with the army at the late place of action all traces of the enemy had disappeared. A few hours after the Sultan's affectionate brother, hearing that the English had landed against him, very wisely gave himself up, and we have him now on board, not as a prisoner, but as a passenger to Muscat, the Sultan having pardoned him upon his swearing a solemn oath on the Koran never to return to Zanzibar."

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The following appears in the Paris correspondence of the *Chronicle*, now said to be the property of the French Emperor:—"I believe I am right in stating that the French Government has been for a long time thinking, not perhaps of entering completely on the path opened out to England by Sir Robert Peel, but on a course so liberal as no longer to leave the word 'prohibited' in its tariff of customs. One by one every article in the list of English products has been canvassed that can possibly enter into competition with a product of France, and the Imperial Government has arrived at the conviction that there are very few English ones that would not be driven out of the field in the item of price by those of its own nation. Conceiving, however, that a struggle was possible in regard to quality, it has admitted the principle of establishing a proportional duty, and the examination and scheduling of the new tariff has been confided to the Council of State. One of the most able of English economists, Mr. Cobden, has given the assistance of his experience and knowledge to this task. I scarcely need warn you that the trade and commerce of France will still be protected by duties levied on English merchandise; but imposed on such a scale that the latter will be quite enabled to make its appearance in French markets. The treaty, moreover, need in no degree disturb the equanimity of the merchants and manufacturers of France, for no competition will be established between the products of the two nations, save in regard to quality."

M. EDMOND ABOUT AND THE PROTESTANTS OF ALSACE.—M. About has a feuilleton in the *Opinion Nationale* devoted to the present number to the Protestants of Alsace. He says:—"I had every reason to suppose that the Protestants of Alsace, being rebels, trampled under foot the laws of the Empire, refused to pay taxes, evaded military service, set at naught morality, and pilfered other men's goods. For, in point of fact, a sect which is destined to certain damnation would be very silly if it were to deny itself any possible enjoyment in this present world. But the things I have heard here completely astonish me. I have been assured by a Catholic policeman that the Emperor has no more devoted, more peaceable, or more irreproachable subjects than these cursed heretics. A Catholic officer swears to me that his best soldiers are Protestants. I learn from a Catholic taxgatherer that the Protestants not only pay their taxes regularly, but that many of them make it a point of paying all their contributions for the year on New-Year's Day. A Catholic superintendent of Woods and Forests declares to me that, in a canton of which three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants, 93 per cent of the offences against the forest laws are committed by Catholics. I could not believe my ears. 'But, gentlemen,' I exclaimed, with all the authority of the true faith, 'it is most certain that Catholics are more enlightened than Protestants, since their light comes from on high.' They civilly answered me that I was altogether in error—that the heretic youth of this district was better educated than our own, and for this reason, that the Protestant ministers were able and zealous men who threw their whole souls into their work; while, on the other hand, the good Catholic priests of Alsace know nothing more than how to say mass and curse Protestants. They further told me that the Protestants are the best farmers, that their dwellings are the neatest and cleanest, that they are the best men of business, and make fortunes more frequently than Catholics. They showed me Protestant villages in a state of the highest prosperity—lands yielding rich harvests, and flourishing manufactures. They showed me Catholic hamlets, and even towns, in which idleness, drunkenness, and misery enjoyed a fraternal reign, notwithstanding that all the women attended mass every day, and that the men kept more than a hundred saints' days in a year."

THE KING OF DENMARK AND HIS WIFE.—Popular agitation against the Countess Danner, the morganatic wife of the King of Denmark, is gaining ground. "Everywhere, even close up the gates of the Christianburg, songs of a scandalous description against the Countess are sung without the least opposition. The old air called the 'Rasmussine' has been applied to new words, snatches of which are given by the boys in the streets; and as the King drove out lately with the Countess the mob took care to let those august personages know its displeasure by hissing and howling, the lady coming in for the largest share of the hooting. On New-Year's Eve a very formal ceremony of this sort took place. Some two thousand persons, many of them belonging to the better classes, assembled about midnight on the Castle-square, shouting out for the King and the Countess to show themselves, and crying with clamorous throats 'Ned med Greviden!' Of course the King and the Countess did not appear, but the military were called out, and the mob ejected from the square by the police."

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.—Mr. Buchanan was surrounded by his immediate family—Miss Harriet Lane and his new private secretary, young James Buchanan, the son of the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, of this city, and by such ladies as were visiting under his roof. Good humour and harmless jokes were current coin. No matter how punctilious the gentlemen were disposed to be, ceremony vanished in the crowd, and the most tender and sensitive of gentler womanhood were compelled to receive without a murmur the rude embraces of men they never saw before.—*New York Express*.

FRENCH POLITICAL PANPHLETS.—The "Papal question" is calling forth a host of pamphlets from all sides. The most important one of the week is that of M. Le Villain, entitled "La France, l'Empire, et la Papauté—Question de Droit Public." Its object seems to be twofold—historical and judicial. As an historian, M. Villain undertakes to prove that the Empire has always been hostile to the Papacy, and that the Popes, although driven from Rome in ignominy, have always returned in glory and power. As a jurist, M. Villain insists that the Pope to his dominions is as good as that of any reigning Sovereign in Europe, and that it is beyond the lawful authority of any Congress to dispossess him of any part of his dominions.

ATROCITIES ON BOARD AMERICAN SHIPS.

No more horrible story has ever been told, even of the American mercantile marine, than that which came out before a bench of magistrates in the Isle of Wight on Saturday. Two Americans, Lane and Hires, the mates of the barque *Lana*, an American vessel, were charged with causing the deaths of six coloured men by a series of the most atrocious cruelties. It was asserted that yellow fever had prevailed on board the ship, and that possibly the death of more than one of the men was due to this disease. But, if the evidence is to be believed, the deaths of at least two of them were directly due to the acts of the accused. The first part of the statement made by John Thomas, one of the surviving coloured men, relates to the murder of James Armstrong. Lane, the chief mate, gave an order to this unhappy creature. He did not attend to it as quickly as the mate wished, and Lane, taking up a mallet, struck him with it over the eye. "The man," says Thomas, "jumped up, fell on the main-deck with his head forward, and then leaned over the chain. I went to his assistance, put my hand on his head, and pulled it back, and I saw that his left eye was running out." Armstrong was then sent half insensible "down on the martingale under the bowsprit to clean the earring." He was washed off the martingale and towed along in the water by the earring, round which his arm was coiled. As Abraham Rock, another coloured seaman, was about to haul him in, the chief mate said, "Don't haul that nigger in; cut the earring, and let him go." About two minutes after Armstrong let go his hold and was lost.

A few days after Hires, the second mate, accused a negro named Turtle of stealing rum.

Catching him by his head he hauled him down on the deck and stamped upon and kicked him with his sea boots. Hires went aft, I went to breakfast, and Turtle went down in the fore-castle. Soon afterwards Hires went down to him, pulled him out of the bunk by the ears, threw him down in the fore-castle, and stamped upon him heavily. Hires got off Turtle and said to him, "Now get out and go to the pump." Turtle made no reply, and Hires then picked him up and hove him on to the main-deck. The ship was on the port tack, lying over on the starboard side. Turtle caught hold of a rope-yarn on the main hatch; Hires kicked him under the left ear, took up his knife and cut the rope-yarn, and let Turtle fall into the lee scuppers, where the water was about two feet on deck. I said, "I'm not going to let this man lie and die here in this way," and took Turtle to the fore-castle, where I laid him down. He did not speak; he was helpless, and his head was all in a gore of blood. About two minutes afterwards Hires asked me, "Tom, is that old nigger dead yet?" I said, "No, Sir; but he's pretty bad off." This was about twelve o'clock at noon. I attended on Turtle until ten o'clock the same night. He did not speak the whole time, and was unable to take anything. At four o'clock the next morning I found him dead on the floor. Before he was ill-used he seemed pretty well. No one ill-used him at that time besides Hires, and I am quite sure that he died from the ill-usage. Two days afterwards Hires said, "Sew the old nigger up and throw him overboard." In sewing him up I took hold of his head, and found the bone of his forehead broken in the centre."

The same witness said that on the day Turtle died he heard a scuffle in the sail-room, and found Hires choking a man named Johnson; he died next day. A few days after another seaman, Frank, died. "Frank was at the wheel, and Lane, who was standing behind him, said, 'If you go a quarter of a point off your course I'll murder you.' Directly afterwards he struck him on the back of his head with a belaying-pin. He fell on the spokes of the wheel, and there Lane continued to beat him with the belaying-pin. Lane beat him for an hour off and on, striking him every three or four minutes. Frank appeared to lose his senses; he hallooed all night and died about twelve o'clock the next night."

As the offences were committed on board an American vessel, and on the high seas, the American Minister in this country sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, and nothing remained for the magistrates but to dismiss the charge. This protest was accompanied with a request that the magistrates would detain the defendants until the matter could be inquired into by the American Consul, so that they might be remitted to their own country for trial under the Extradition Treaty. The magistrates, however, considered that they could not hold them in custody until the formal requisition had been made, and so they were discharged, and will probably take care to put themselves out of the power of any English authority. In this the magistrates had no discretion; but they sent the witnesses back on board the American vessel, into the power of their persecutors, who may at any time set sail from Cowes and gratify their vengeance on the men who have endeavoured to bring them to justice; and this ought to have been avoided. Whatever agreement may have been entered into by the seamen, the proceedings on board during the voyage were quite sufficient to justify them in refusing to fulfil it, and it is scarcely the duty of an English bench of magistrates to force men to expose themselves to such treatment as caused the deaths of Armstrong and Turtle.

We know not what view the American authorities take of such outrages as those we have detailed. It is quite possible that, should the two mates be sent to the United States under the Extradition Treaty, they will be acquitted, their victims being only "niggers." But these crimes, for which the American merchant service has become justly infamous, demand the serious attention of a civilised people.

Another such case was investigated before the Coroner for East Middlesex on Monday. John Craven was a seaman on board the American ship *Wizard King*. He fell ill, was denied medicine by the mate, and died on three hard biscuits and three ounces of salt beef a day. When the ship arrived in the Pool he was thrown into a cart to be conveyed to some lodging, and died twenty minutes after his arrival there. The jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased died from exhaustion on board the American ship the *Wizard King*, and the jurors are of opinion that the deceased was grossly and cruelly neglected by the officers and commander of the said vessel; and the said jurors further say that the food given to the deceased was neither good in quality nor sufficient in quantity."

FREEDOM IN AMERICA.—James Power, a stonecutter, and a native of Ireland, with a number of other men of his trade of different nationalities, was employed in the construction of the new State House at Columbia, when the pro-slavery committee of vigilance of the said town got wind of some remarks of Power of an abolition character. The results were, an unsuccessful attempt of Power to escape, his capture, the infliction of twenty-nine lashes upon his bare back, after which he was served with a coat of tar and feathers, and in this condition sent down by railroad to Charleston, where he was conducted to prison, and thence, after a confinement of several days, shipped to New York.

AMERICAN BLUSTER.—General Wise, Governor of Virginia, has come out with wonderful strength since the execution of John Brown. He lately addressed a large meeting composed chiefly of students—the members of both Houses of the Legislature being also present. The Governor said:—"Fred Douglass, the fugitive negro—Fred Douglass that came with John Brown's party as far south as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and then fled back to Canada; this negro has published his proclamation against Governor Wise. He has said that he has no idea of going back to New York or Pennsylvania, for fear that Governor Wise through Federal agents will bag him. I will never put my henp in the form of a bag for him; it shall be in the shape of a rope. And he thinks he is safe when he is in Canada. It would be with an aching heart, it would be with a wild fever passion, that I could be forced to strike against the bosom of my own countrymen of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio; but if I could only be relieved from that struggle I would gladly take the alternative of a war with England (Applause). My heart would leap to that alternative like a bridegroom to his chamber (Applause). Fred Douglass says that he is bound for England. Let him. Oh! if I had had one good, long, low, black, rickety, well-armed steamer to Hampton roads, I would have placed her on the Newfoundland banks, with orders that if she found a British packet with that negro on board to take him (Tremendous applause). And, by the eternal gods! he should have been taken—taken with very particular instructions not to hang him before I had the privilege of seeing him well hung (Laughter and applause). Then—then, if Queen Victoria could upon my prince, Mr. Buchanan—[the remainder of this sentence was lost in the applause]—I hope he would have said that all he could do was what he said he could do at Harper's Ferry. If the British Minister had demanded that the made-up Governor should be given to the British lion, I would just deliberately have referred the question to you (Tremendous applause). I should have said to them 'Come up and take me, and if my people are willing that I should be surrendered, I will go without a fuss.' I would call above all upon the President of the United States to demand of England that she should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be used as a place of refuge for violators of our laws and disturbers of our peace."

THE SMALLPOX.

The spread of this disease is exciting considerable alarm. We know very well that it is one of the evils over which men hold a practical control, when they think proper to exercise their understandings, and take the necessary trouble; yet in 1857 the return of 1000 deaths from smallpox was made by the authorities, with expressions of regret at the unusual largeness of the number—no less than 1659 above that of the preceding year; in 1858 that number was spoken of as now the average in England; and in 1859 we heard from all quarters warnings of the rapid increase of mortality from this preventable cause. The Smallpox Hospital has to provide additional accommodation. The disease is a conspicuous item in every contemporary sanitary report; and the medical men everywhere have something to tell of an evil which was considered a few years ago almost extinct. What has been done? And what ought to be done next?

Everybody's thoughts turn first to vaccination. Sixty years after Jenner's discovery, said Mr. Simon of the year 1858, deaths by smallpox were amounting, in many parts of England, to a fourth part of the entire district mortality. When Jenner's name is introduced, the assumption is that there is a neglect of vaccination; and, in fact, the registrars, while registering the births of 655,697 children, received no more than 376,798 certificates of vaccination. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that a system of compulsory vaccination found advocates, uncongenial as that method is with the free English spirit, and the wise jealousy which narrows the sphere and the duties of Government.

It is quite another question whether the legal provisions for the purpose are good. It appears that scarcely anybody, if anybody, thinks well of them. We hear on all hands some complaint or another. The medical officers do not understand their business—the greater number of them having never attended specially to the art and the phenomena of vaccination; the medical men are not inspected, or in any way checked. Again, the lymph is bad, we are told, not only from being worn out, but from deterioration by reproduction from unhealthy subjects, wherever vaccination is done on a large scale in populous towns. Again, the Act assigns the eighth day after vaccination for certifying its success; whereas it takes fourteen days to ascertain the fact. The pustule is formed by the earlier date; but there may be failure after it; and the final evidence of completeness cannot usually be had before the fourteenth day. If this be so, it is a very serious thing. Popular confidence in vaccination has been unduly, though not perhaps unreasonably, shaken for some years past, from the renewed spread of smallpox after all precautions; but we have a further reaction to go through, if hundreds of thousands of children are warranted secure who are not so in reality. No time must be lost in ascertaining what the fact is, and in bringing the law into accordance with it.

It is not to be supposed that in educated society there is any doubt of the general preservative effects of vaccination, though many now speak less positively than they once did about its being an absolute preventive. Most of us now say that, when perfectly well administered, it usually precludes smallpox altogether; and when it does not do that it renders the attack mild and manageable, and by far less dangerous to surrounding persons. It is the clear duty of those who believe thus to see that all under their care or their influence are duly guarded—by a second vaccination whenever it can possibly be needed. Thus much is a duty not only to the individuals under our charge but to the surrounding neighbourhood, now and during their whole lives.

Vaccination is not the only resource, however, though too many persons seem to think so. In Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing," just published, there are some striking and useful remarks on this mistake. In a note at p. 19 she adverts to the common notion, in which she herself grew up, that all smallpox is derived from some original case, and propagated onwards, so that it is always received from some former patient; whereas, she goes on to say, "since then I have seen with my eyes and smelt with my nose smallpox growing up in first specimens, either in close rooms or overcrowded wards, where it could not by any possibility have been 'caught,' but must have begun. Nay, more, I have seen diseases begin, grow up, and pass into one another." Elsewhere she asks whether the first question, when a child sickens with the smallpox, is not, "Where can he have caught it?" and the next, "Whether he has been vaccinated?" Whereas the first inquiry should be, what is the mischief at home which has created the liability? "Diseases," says Miss Nightingale, "are, as all experience shows, adjectives, not noun substantives." She observes:—"No one would undervalue vaccination; but it becomes of doubtful benefit to society when it leads people to look abroad for the source of evils which exist at home."

Here, then, is a yet better resource than the best vaccination. There would be unbounded gratitude in England now towards any discoverer of a specific against diphtheria, and yet more against scarlet fever. But the most experienced physicians tell us that these fatal diseases are actually wantonly incurred by us. One physician, in the largest London practice, declares that every case of diphtheria he has yet met with was clearly owing to bad drainage; and many would tell us this unhesitatingly about scarlet fever. Thus we have two effective safeguards against smallpox—cleanly living and vaccination—and yet the disease is spreading fast and fatally. If we would not be disgraced for ever, and liable to the charge of being a homicidal generation, we must make a full and free use of both safeguards—waging vigorous war with dirt and bad habits in town and country, and rendering the practice of vaccination as effective as care can make it.—*Daily News*.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY has decided on taking the examinations of candidates for apprenticeship in Chatham Dockyard out of the hands of the dockyard officers, and placing them under the control of the Civil Service Commissioners. The examination of the candidates for this year's entry is to take place on the 23rd and 24th inst.

"S. G. O.," a well-known letter-writer in the *Times*, is now engaged investigating the manner in which the business of our great religious associations are conducted. The accounts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and of the Church Missionary Society have been overhauled, and found to be loosely kept.

A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE SIR MARK ISAMBARD BRUNEL has been added to the National Portrait Gallery in Westminster. It is painted by Samuel Drummond. A portrait of James Watt, pondering over his great discovery, has also been acquired by the trustees. The painting is by the Swede, C. F. Breda.

REPORTS are addressed every day to the French Minister of War, giving an account of the condition of the cavalry horses lent out to farmers in the agricultural districts. These reports are supplied by inspectors appointed to look after the horses by the Minister of War. They state that the horses are well fed, and not overworked by the farmers.

TWO OF THE OLDEST NEWSPAPERS OF GERMANY, the *Gazette of Leipzig* and the *Gazette of Rostock*, celebrated on the 1st of January, the former its 200th, and the latter its 150th anniversary. The Leipzig paper on this occasion distributed to its subscribers facsimiles of its numbers of January 1, 1660, and January 1, 1770, which are curious specimens of ancient periodical literature.

THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.—Some time since we heard that a memorial church was to be erected over the well at Cawnpore; and subscriptions for that object were solicited and acknowledged by the Gospel Propagation Society. According to the *Bombay Times*, no steps were taken to erect this office, and meanwhile this is the scene which the spot presents:—"One observes another inclosure, a cattle-pen looking sort of place, a rough, rude paling encircling a patch of dilapidated brickwork; and the visitor starts with horror on learning that this is the monument marking the tomb of our sisters and our children, whose butchery close by drove all England half mad with horror and awe. Scarcely ten rupees can have been expended on the spot in the first place, and not one anna since. The palings bid fair to tumble down speedily from injury by white ants. The brickwork is all crumbling to pieces already. Originally the work so called consisted of three or four layers of bricks in a circle covering the earth with which the well was filled in. That earth sank in the middle, owing, we suppose, to the rains, and of course broke up the brickwork above. And so it remains now. All round bricks have fallen from their original position on the line or cement of any kind was squandered there, and no pitying or saving hand replaced them. Already the accumulation of dust and dirt has half hidden the still standing mound, and in a few months, when the palings have rotted away and tumbled down, little trace will remain to mark the spot."

PARLIAMENT AND THE PLATFORM.

MR. EDWIN JAMES.

MR. EDWIN JAMES addressed a public meeting of the electors of Marylebone at Hall's Riding School on Monday—Sir James Duke in the chair. In a long speech he reviewed the political events of the past Session, and expressed himself pleased with the Italian war. The Chinese war he believed would be very embarrassing to the Government. It was quite true there had been some outrage, but there was a great question as to the right of the British Ambassador to force his way to Peking as he attempted to do. As to finance, a report had been presented which recommended eight or ten millions for the fortification of this country. If he was the only member of the House to vote against such a monstrous proceeding he would be there to do it. Her Majesty's Crown had far more security in England's thousands of rifle volunteers and in our fleet than in fortifications. He hoped that during next Session the bankruptcy laws would be amended, and the system of purchase in the army abolished. But the great question was Reform; and he feared that the Government measure would not be very liberal. For his own part, he advocated a large measure of Reform, and pledged himself to advocate vote by ballot and a lodger qualification.

MR. ROUPPELL.

The Horns Tavern, Kennington-common, was the scene of Mr. Roupell's address. He first referred to the "barrenness" of the last Session and then to foreign affairs. He deprecated the Chinese war. As for the Emperor Napoleon, he had taken a bold and sagacious course in becoming a convert to free trade. If he removed the duties from our manufactures, and we took the duty from French wines, the enlightened people of this country need not fear any misunderstanding between the two nations. But, while that feeling might be encouraged, we ought to be prepared for war. He was not going to make a volunteer speech any further than to say that, as a public man, he had assisted that movement to the utmost of his power. He was prepared to advocate the people's cause in the House of Commons, and to maintain that the standing army of England should be the people in arms. Further, he held that, if they were considered worthy to have arms, they were certainly worthy of having a vote. This brought him to the question of Reform, and he thought any measure on that subject ought to contain a large extension of the franchise to the industrial classes. He advocated the ballot.

MR. CONINGHAM.

Mr. Coningham made a speech to the electors of Brighton on Monday. He contended that the best way to promote the peace with France was to keep on close terms of alliance with that country. Like Mr. Roupell, the hon. member showed that he had no sympathy with the Bruce war in China, and he appealed to the constituencies of England to be on the look-out for the coming Reform, so that it might be real, and not a sham.

"THE MARSHALSEA PRISON."—"THE MARSEILLES PRISON."

HERE we have two pictures by Mr. Frith illustrative of certain passages in "Little Dorrit." That scene in the Marshalsea will be easily recalled by all who have perused the story. Little Dorrit, visiting the imprisoned Clennam day by day, at length makes him acquainted with the fact that she is once more poor. "How much do you think," says she—and this is the point illustrated by Mr. Frith—"How much do you think my own great fortune is?"

As Arthur looked at her inquiringly, with a new apprehension on him, she withdrew her hand, and laid her face down on the spot where it had rested.

"I have nothing in the world. I am as poor as when I lived here. When papa came over to England he confided everything he had to the same hands, and it is all swept away. O, my dearest and best, are you quite sure you will not share my fortune with me now?"

Locked in his arms, held to his heart, with his manly tears upon her own cheeks, she drew the slight hand round his neck, and clasped it in its fellow-hand.

And so happily concludes the imprisonment of Arthur Clennam.

In the second picture Mr. Frith still more strikingly illustrates a more striking scene. The first chapter of "Little Dorrit," in which this scene occurs, is one of the finest that ever Mr. Dickens penned; and we do not wonder at its inspiring a painter of Mr. Frith's turn of mind. The passage which we have here translated by his pencil runs thus:—

"Stay!" said the gnoler, putting his little daughter on the outer ledge of the grate, "she shall feed the birds. This big loaf is for Signor John Baptist. We must break it to get it through into the cage. So, there's a tame bird, to kiss the little hand. This sausage in a vine-leaf is for Monsieur Rigaud. Again—this veal in saucery jelly is for Monsieur Rigaud. Again—these three white loaves are for Monsieur Rigaud. Again, this cheese—again, this wine—again, this tobacco—all for Monsieur Rigaud. Lucky bird!"

The child put all these things between the bars into the soft, smooth, well-shaped hand, with evident dread—more than once drawing back her own, and looking at the man with her fair brow roughened into an expression half of fright and half of anger.

LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—As great public interest has been expressed respecting the continuation of Lord Macaulay's "History of England," and some misstatements have gone forth, we feel it desirable to announce, on the best authority, that some progress had been made by Lord Macaulay towards the completion of another volume, and that a portion of the MS. is fully prepared for publication. Circumstances, however, will probably delay for some time the appearance of any further portion of the History.

THE MILITIA.—A rumour gains credit in military circles that it is the intention of Government to disband the militia (now embodied) very early in the spring, the cause of this determination being the impossibility of filling up the new battalions which are intended to be thus raised, as well as the reserve force (requiring between them some 42,000 men) without some measure of this kind. By offering high terms to re-enlist into these services they hope to secure the discharged militiamen as permanent soldiers. This experiment will, if carried out, be costly, as every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private will, on the disembodiment of his regiment, be entitled to compensation, which, added to the bounty and allowance which must be given to tempt the men to re-enter the service, will amount to a very heavy sum.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.—The State of Arkansas has passed a law to banish all free negroes from its bounds, and it came into effect on the 1st day of January, 1860. Every free negro found there after that date will be liable to be sold into slavery, the crime of freedom being unpardonable. The Missouri Senate has before it a bill providing that all free negroes above the age of eighteen years who shall be found in that State after September, 1860, shall be sold into slavery; and that all such negroes as shall enter the State after September, 1861, and remain there twenty-four hours, shall be sold into slavery for ever. Mississippi, the chief of the repudiators, is legislating in the same way, and so are Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY.—When the report of this company was presented last week a motion to receive it was followed by an amendment that, before doing so, a committee of investigation be appointed. After a protracted and angry discussion, abounding in personalities, it was resolved to decide the question by ballot. The result is that the committee is appointed; and it is agreed that a special meeting should be convened on the 7th of February for the purpose of receiving the report of that committee on the company's affairs.

TRADE-UNION TYRANNY.—At the Surrey Sessions on Monday there was an appeal on the part of the building operatives of the metropolis against the decision of the Lambeth magistrate who had convicted three of their number on a charge of using threats and intimidation to a non-union bricklayer. The case lasted nearly all the day. For the appellants it was urged that there had been nothing answering to threat or intimidation; but the Court was of a different opinion, unanimously confirming the conviction, and expressing regret that workmen should behave so foolishly.

THE WORKINGMEN'S LACE FACTORIES.—A public meeting of master and operative lace-makers was held on Saturday evening in the Assembly Rooms, Nottingham, to consider what means might exist for lessening the distress which the lace-makers are at present suffering. It was resolved that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying the aid to take into consideration the shortening the hours of labour of women and children in lace-making, and in the various circumstances connected with lace-making. A resolution was also passed to present a petition to the House of Lords, and Mr. Mellor (the borough member) in the House of Commons.

Literature.

Two Years in Syria. By J. LEWIS FARLEY, late Chief Accountant of the Ottoman Bank, Beyrout. Second Edition. Saunders and Otley.

Mr. Farley has written, as he could hardly fail to do, an amusing book, and he has no offensive tricks either of thought or style; so that his Syrian memoranda may be recommended for perusal, notwithstanding the degree to which Syria has been "done" by former travellers. But seventy pages out of four hundred and fifty are occupied by an appendix of documents relating to the author's differences with the Ottoman Bank. His appeal to the public on this head we suppose to be the "final cause" of the publication of this volume; but the subject is not one that would amuse our readers. Here, however, is something that will:—

THE REV. JOHN BAILLIE AND HIS CRITICS.

In the convent of Elias, as in that at Nazareth, there is a book kept where visitors enter their names, and at times very freely state their opinions of the place. Almost all testify to the kindness and hospitality of the Carmelite brothers, and end with an expression of thanks. But, upon looking over the book, I came upon a page in which was an entry so strange and singular that I could not avoid making a copy:—

"Rev. John Baillie, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, formerly of the Established Church of Scotland.

"On way from Jerusalem to Beyrout.
"Everything under this hospitable roof for the body. Is there a similar provision for the soul?
"Once on this mountain the Lord manifested his glory in sight of back-sliding Israel. Where is the Lord God of Elijah now?
"Feb. 20, 1847."

Of course this provokes other travellers to annotations. Another North Briton writes underneath, "As a Scotchman, my ardent desire is to meet John Baillie and pull his nose by deputy." The italics are ours. We presume the insinuation is that decency would exact a pair of tongs in handling the Baillie. A second critic says, shrewdly enough, "If Johnny had found plenty for the soul and nought for the body he wouldn't have liked it."

Twice within ten pages does Mr. Farley refer to the anemone in connection with Venus and Adonis, each time quoting the poets. His description of a bridal bathing party puts us in mind of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and altogether he strikes us as being a very sentimental and voluptuous arithmetician. But that is in keeping in the accountant of an Oriental bank.

My Diary in India in the Years 1858-9. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., Special Correspondent of the *Times*. With Illustrations. 2 vols. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

There is an experiment we have often thought we should like to make in the matter of sight-seeing and sight-reporting. "Eyes and No Eyes" is a story as old as our copybooks; but when you have effected your division of mankind into people with eyes and people without eyes your work is not at an end, for there are now so many different sorts of eyes. There is such a thing as metaphysical or moral Daltonism; and there is some great historical assassination (we forget which) of which there are half a dozen different accounts, all given by conscientious eyewitnesses. Now, the experiment we should like to make would be that of setting a number of persons, of (as nearly as we could judge) equal ability and culture—equal, that is, in the same class of both—to report the same series of events for the same purpose. In choosing these persons we would avoid uniformity in *morale*, and should thus ascertain by their reports what differences in their views of things arose from the points in which they differed morally. We would then reverse the experiment, selecting men of similar character and moral repute, but of different sorts of ability and culture, which would bring out the way in which the intellectual *differentia* of each man affected his seeing. But, whatever features of differentiation might be disclosed by our experiment, and whithersoever they might be traced, we should be sure to find one man standing out above all the rest in respect to his power of telling what he saw, absolutely and simply, apart from any point upon which ordinary men would speculate. This man would be the born reporter, the man who possessed *l'art de conter* of the journalist and conversationist, as distinguished from that of the novelist. And, of course, it is very broadly distinguished. Mr. Russell is the greatest Reporter we any of us know of at present—perhaps the greatest that ever lived; but what sort of a story would he write? We know of no such monument of the power of telling what a man sees as these two handsome volumes; and we should say that Mr. Russell's qualities generally are just of the balanced kind which makes not only his testimony, but such indications of opinion as he founds upon facts reported, reliable and safe for further use in the evolution of opinion. He has evidently that sort of healthy and buoyant *physique* which so wonderfully supports a man in his efforts to attain equanimity of view. He writes in as fair and self-possessing a style when prostrated with dysentery or cut down in his dhooly as when in vigorous condition. Here is a man who does not

cramp his heart, or take
Half views of men and things,

when he has four-and-twenty-licees on his calf, his lungs gorged with blood, and iodine ointment all over his back. And his way of narrating things, in spite of such literary art as is visible, is, in fact, the child's way, the effect of which, when used by grown people to grown people, is always to make

that child's heart within the man's

Begin to move and tremble.

Its main characteristic is that it is full of verbs and substantives, just like a nursery tale for very young boys and girls.

We must inform our readers with some emphasis that this "Diary" is not a mere reprint of what they have read in the *Times*, but that the matter has undergone careful editing, and some supplementation from sources in reserve. The general impression which it leaves upon the mind is that India has been and is recklessly misgoverned; and, as to the revolt, that, after the outbreak was an accomplished fact, there were six of one and half-a-dozen of the other in the matter of cruelty and injustice as it stood between the dominant and the subject races. It is only one more instance of what is not new to any one who is familiar—as we are even *ad nauseam*—with differences of testimony in Indian matters by apparently competent people—namely, that the most intelligent and observant witnesses judge the conduct of the conquerors with severity, and that of the conquered with leniency. There are only two points upon which we have heard no (important) differences of opinion—that India wants roads, and that justice should be administered in her courts in the native language.

Essays, Military and Political, Written in India. By the late Sir HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner in Oude, and Provisional Governor-General of India. W. H. Allen and Co.

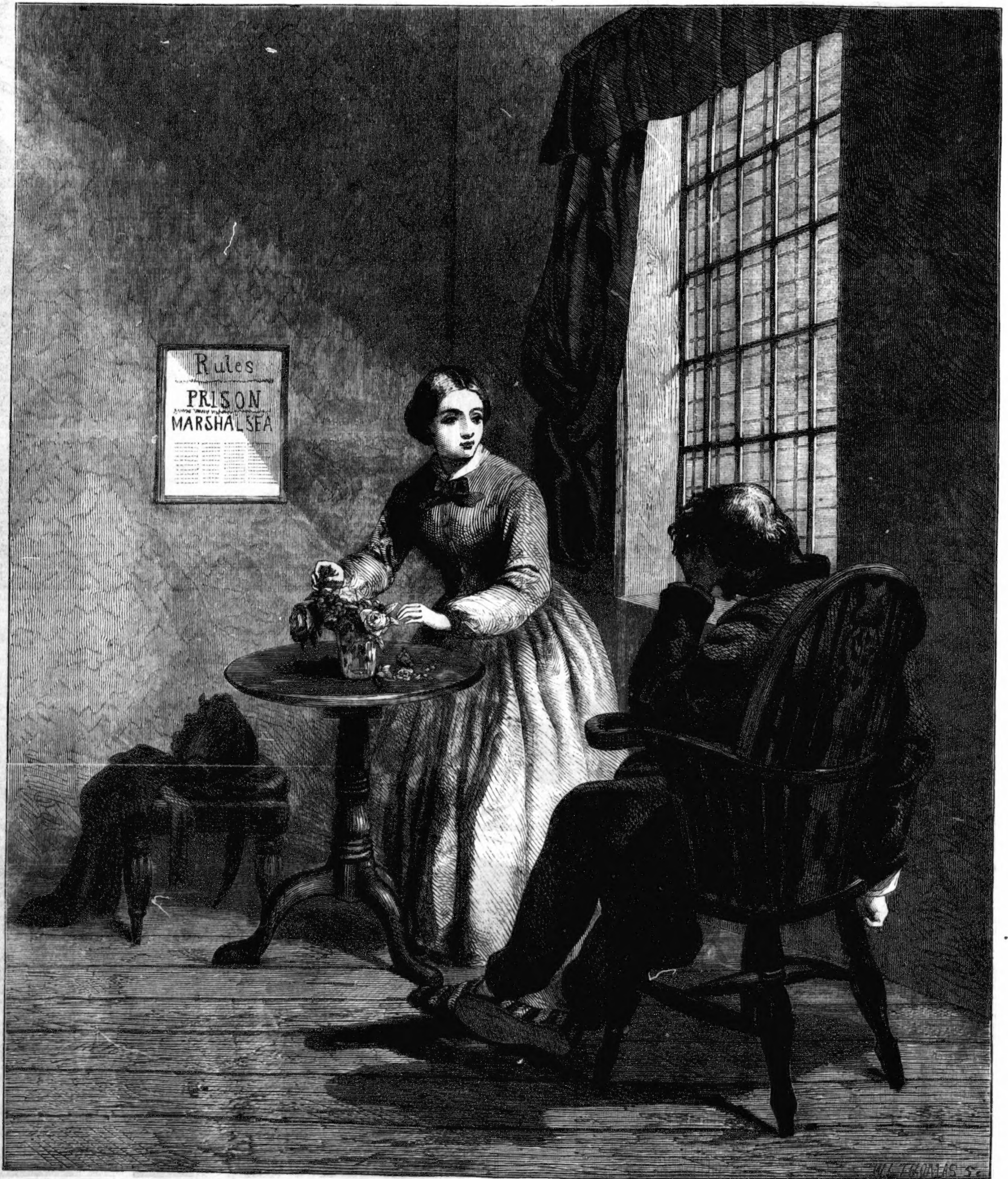
In giving an account of his visit to the Lawrence Asylum, of which one always hears so much said, and so warmly said, in discussions of Indian matters, Mr. Russell breaks out into passionate apostrophe about its founder. "What a grand heroic mould," he exclaims, "that mind was cast in! What a pure type of the Christian soldier! From what I have heard of Henry Lawrence—of his natural infirmities, of his immense efforts to overcome them—of his purity of thought—of his clarity—of his love—of the virtues which his inner life developed as he increased in years—of his devotion to duty, to friendship, to Heaven—I am led to think that no such exemplar of a truly good man can be found in the ranks of the servants of any Christian State in the latter ages of this world." Strong words are these, but we have before now heard and read the like; and we beg to employ them, with tender reverence for the memory of a great, good man, in introducing a volume which is entirely above criticism. Events have spoken, trumpet-tongued, of the wisdom which dictated some of these papers, dated as far back as 1815 and 1811, when they appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The interest which will to future attach to them is historical. There is only one observation which a reviewer is bound

to make in noticing this book. It gives, in the *ipsissima verba* of Sir H. Lawrence, a plain contradiction of the statement that he was an annexationist.

East and West, and other Poems. By L. I. T. James Blackwood. We cannot tell poetic fortunes. We cannot, for example, predict a career for L. I. T., but we fancy the stars were not "malefic" when he was born, and that, if not past the age of growth (an age which varies from twenty to forty, or even later), and if possessed of patience and courage, he may one day write what will find echoes, genuine

though not loud. It would be useless to criticise at length this little volume, which is full of faults of all sorts and sizes. But, on the other hand, it contains passages of original music which make us pause upon the page. This, if the author is wise, he will take as infinitely higher praise than any of the usual reviewing commonplaces of wordy compliment. If anything ought to make us say we utterly despair of his having any good in him, it is the "Rainy Day at Maulmain," a disgraceful parody on "Mariana in the Moated Grange." We do not go the length of condemning all parodies of great works of genius, not even of Shakspeare's tragedies.

That is mere cant, and we defy the canters to show the *ratio* of such a condemnation. But a parody, to be acceptable, must bring, like its original, a real *raison d'être*. It must not be a mere matter of superficial imitation, only differing from that original by the substitution of commonplace interests for exceptional ones, but must have its own wisdom and even (perhaps) pathos. The bathos must be the genuine antithesis of the pathos, and connected with it by some living fibres of reality. Some of the best passages in our English humorists, from Chaucer to Fielding, and from Fielding to Mr. Thackeray, are implicit parodies. But the kind of parody of which L. I. T. gives an example



THE MARSHALSEA PRISON.—(FROM A PICTURE BY W. P. FRITH, R.A., IN THE PLATON COLLECTION.)

is an abomination, and, like some other small offences, irritates more than there is apparent reason for.

The Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas. A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions. By Captain M'CLINTOCK, R.N., LL.D., Hon. Member Royal Dublin Society. With Maps and Illustrations. John Murray.

Will critics in future ages ever look back upon Arctic enterprise as eighteenth-century critics and some cold-blooded people in our own generation have looked back upon the crusades? If this question should be asked the answer must be—"Never." Not the stimulus of

an enthusiasm proper only to one particular age and one particular stage of culture—natural in one century, inconceivable in another—not such a stimulus as that, but impulses common to men in every age and in every stage of culture, have in Arctic enterprise used the love of adventure as an instrument of action, and harnessed heroic wills to the pursuit of remote and darkling ends, compared with which the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre from the Infidel was near, tangible, and ostensibly remunerative. In all men there is something of the love of discovery; every man who stands on his proper square foot of solid globe wants to know every other square foot of solid globe; like the inmate of a house who cannot rest till he has examined every cupboard,

corner, and garret of it. And the almighty instinct of sympathy with life pushes on the spirit of discovery in the midst of deadly peril. Where is the utmost boundary line of habitable earth?—where is the line beyond which there is neither living nor loving, neither men, nor women, nor babies, nor smoke of kindled fire, nor hunger nor thirst, nor sleeping nor waking, nor regret of the past nor hope of the future? All children ask these questions. Who does not remember how he used to shiver in his boyhood at the thought of "the ultimate pole," and

the wind that shills
All night in the waste place where no one comes
Or hath come since the making of the world?

and "the child's heart within the man's" asks similar questions, and will while the planet goes. We should doubt, indeed, whether we have seen the last Arctic expedition, though there will now be a long lull. The wondering, longing, and daring which for these many years have gathered first about the north-west passage, and then about the fate of Sir John Franklin, may find hereafter some other rallying-point, and end in tying the union jack to a bit of the projecting pole itself; for we do hope our readers, in the spirit with which Sydney Smith thought with reverential awe of the equator, believe in an actual magnetic rod that pierces the whirling ball from point to point and sends out a spire

at each end, hung with icicles, and bright at the tip with electric sparks.

"The Voyage of the *Fox*" is a book to read and not to review, in the ordinary sense of that word. What the *Fox* went out to do we know, and we know that she did it, and know it with a good deal of often-repeated detail too. What remains, and the interest that lies in a diary, are not to be transferred to any abstract, nor could we follow Captain M'Clintock without a map. There are, however, some incidental facts about the expedition which may be isolated and which are well worth noting. There is a list of subscriptions, taking in halfcrowns

and sixpences, and giving a total of £2981 8s. 9d. in money gathered from a wide and all-including circle of contributors such as few subscription-lists can show. To the money-offerings have to be added offerings of boat, tent, preserved vegetables, marine apparatus, a stove, and twenty dozen of—sauce! Then there is an account of the expenses of the expedition, amounting to £10,412 19s., which would have been greater but for the "liberality" of dock directors, ship-fitters, and others, who placed their establishments freely at the service of the gallant little boat on her return. The crew of the *Fox* received double pay, as is usual with vessels employed in such service, and the Government con-



THE MARSEILLES PRISON.—FROM A PICTURE BY W. P. FRITH, R.A., IN THE PLATON COLLECTION.]

tributed pemmican and other things in store. The original cost of the *Fox* was £2000, and £1666 15s. 7d. were expended in strengthening and refitting her for her daring voyage. Provisions came to £1411 19s.; and pay and wages to officers and crew, including allotments to wives and families, £3888 2s. 9d. The Admiralty have directed that the time spent by Captain M'Clintock in this errand shall count as in the Queen's service. Not the least worthy of special record is the fact, noted by Sir Roderick I. Murchison in his preface, that Captain Allen Young, of the merchant marine, the generous volunteer associate of Captain M'Clintock, not only threw his services into the cause, and subscribed £500 in furtherance of the expedition, but, abandoning lucrative appointments

in command, nobly accepted a subordinate post. It was Captain Allen Young, too, who discovered the new channel extending from Victoria Strait in a north-west direction to Melville or Parry Sound.

The general characteristics of Arctic adventure are well known, but we do not like to part with Captain M'Clintock's book without an extract; so we will close the volume with a description of

CHRISTMAS IN THE ICE.

21st.—Mid-winter day. Out of the Arctic regions it is better known as the shortest day. At noon we could just read type similar to the leading article of the *Times*. Few people could read more than two or three lines without their eyes aching.

27th.—Our Christmas was a very cheerful, merry one. The men were supplied with several additional articles, such as hams, plum-puddings, preserved gooseberries and apples, nuts, sweetmeats, and Burton ale. After Divine service they decorated the lower deck with flags, and made an immense display of food. The officers came down with me to see their preparations. We were really astonished! Their mess-tables were laid out like the counters in a confectioner's shop, with apple and gooseberry tarts, plum and sponge cakes in pyramids, besides various other unknown puffs, cakes, and loaves of all sizes and shapes. We bake all our own bread, and excellent it is. In the background were nicely-browned hams, meat-pies, cheeses, and other substantial articles. Rum and water in wine-glasses and plum-cake was handed to us: we wished them a happy Christmas, and complimented them on their taste and spirit in getting up such

GENERAL GOYON.

COUNT CHARLES MARIE AUGUST GOYON was born on the 19th of November, 1802. He was educated at the Military College of Saint Cyr, and in 1821 obtained the commission of Sous-Lieutenant in a regiment of Chasseurs, from which he was transferred to a regiment of Cuirassiers. He gained no promotion under the Government of the Restoration, but, after the establishment of the Orleans dynasty, Louis Philippe gave Goyon a Captain's commission in a regiment of cavalry; and in 1846 he became Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons.

Goyon was thus practically acquainted with the duties of every branch of the cavalry service, but he had never yet been called into the field. It was not till the Revolution of 1848 that he first faced an enemy's fire. He ably defended the streets of the Faubourg du Temple, and prevented various parties of the insurgents from effecting a junction at that point.

From the time when Louis Napoleon was elected President of the French Republic Goyon became his most confidential friend, and it may fairly be inferred that the high consideration in which Goyon was held enabled him to obtain for the President many personal adherents among the superior officers of the French army. In 1850 Goyon was made a General of Brigade, and in 1853 he was raised to the rank of a General of Division. He was appointed Adjutant to Napoleon III., in which capacity his duties brought him into frequent personal communication with the Emperor.

In November, 1856, General Goyon was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Rome. It was understood that he was fully acquainted with the Emperor's wishes in reference to the affairs of the Papal States, and that, by judicious management, he would foster the French influence, which had already taken root, in the Vatican. In the following year his visit to Naples gave rise to considerable discussion. It was pretty generally believed that the mission had for its object to smooth away misunderstandings which threatened to spring up between the French and Neapolitan Governments. But the semi-official French journals alleged that Goyon had checked the progress of certain negotiations which his presence in Naples tended to invest with a diplomatic character; and that, having accomplished his object, he returned to his former post in Rome.

The continued presence of the French army in Rome pressed heavily on all classes and interests, and naturally created much dissatisfaction. Though it is generally admitted that Goyon managed party conflicts with much tact, yet his conduct was often arbitrary and severe. An instance of this occurred in the spring of 1858, when some skirmishing took place between the French and the Papal troops. Goyon issued an order of the day in which he informed the Roman people that there was but one commander in their capital, and that was himself; that, consequently, he expected from them the same honour and obedience as were rendered to the reigning Pope and the Cardinals. The same order of the day announced that any one, civil or military, who should presume to assail a French soldier would be cited before a "permanent French court-martial," and that Italians thus cited would be "allowed" to have an Italian counsellor to defend them. These illegal and despotic measures gave umbrage to the Papal Government; but, nevertheless, Goyon persisted in maintaining his permanent French court-martial until Pius IX. threatened to quit Rome.

On every occasion on which Goyon visited Paris the Romans prayed and hoped that he would be superseded in his command. But, to their discomfiture, he continually returned, the object of his journeys being

merely to receive the instructions of the Emperor. At the reception in the Vatican on New-Year's Day his Holiness addressed to Goyon some rather sharp remarks, of which, apparently, the pamphlet entitled "Le Pape et le Congrès" was the irritating cause. But, after having delivered himself of the "Allocution," it would seem that the Pope thought he had gone a little too far, for, as soon as Goyon's back was turned, he is reported to have observed to some one near him, "Forse ho troppo detto"—Perhaps I have said too much.

CARAVAN TRAVERSING THE KHORASSAN DEFILES.

PERSIA, or Iran, as it is called by the natives, constitutes an elevated table land surrounded by mountain ranges, which mark the edges, and separate it either from the sea or from the plains that inclose it on the east, north, and west. One of these ranges, descending towards Turkistan, is called the Mountains of Khorassan, and through its rocky defiles lies the only direct thoroughfare between the countries of Western Asia and India. Necessarily, then, caravans are continually passing to and fro, those from the East laden with shawls, indigo, sugar, chintz, muslin, leather, and skins; and those from the West with

dried fruits, broadcloth, copper, pepper, and sugarcandy.

The road is anything but safe, and the merchants ride by their wares armed to the teeth, in anticipation of attacks from Turkomans and Kurds, who, hid in the clefts of the rock, watch their opportunity to commit a foray amongst the rich and varied merchandise chance may throw in their power.

NAPOLEON ON THE ARTS OF PEACE.

THE *Moniteur* publishes the following most important letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of State:—

"Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 5.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—Despite the uncertainty which still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, a pacific solution may confidently be looked forward to. The moment has therefore come to occupy ourselves with the means of giving a great impulse to the various branches of the national wealth.

"I address to you with that object the bases of a programme, some portions of which will have to receive the approval of the Chambers, and upon which you will concert with your colleagues, so as to prepare the measures most suited to give a lively impulse to agriculture, to industry, and to commerce.

"For a long time this truth has been proclaimed, that the means of exchange must be multiplied to render commerce flourishing; that without competition industry remains stationary and maintains high prices, which are opposed to the progress of consumption; that without a prosperous industry, which develops capital, agriculture itself remains in infancy. Everything, therefore, is bound up in the successive development of the elements of public prosperity. But the essential question is to ascertain within what limits the State ought to favour these diverse interests, and what order of preference it ought to grant to each.

"Thus, before developing our foreign commerce by the exchange of produce, it is necessary to improve our agriculture and to our liberate industry from all internal impediments which place it in conditions of inferiority. At the present day not only are our great enterprises impeded by a host of restrictive regulations, but even the welfare of those who work is far from having attained the development which it has attained in a neighbouring country. There is, therefore, only a general system of good political economy which can, by creating a

national wealth, spread comfort among the working classes.

"In that which relates to agriculture, you must make it share in the benefits of the institutions of credit, clear the forests situated in the plains and replant the hills, devote annually a considerable sum to great works of drainage, irrigation, and clearance. These works, transforming the uncultivated districts into cultivated lands, will enrich the districts without impoverishing the State, which will cover its advance by the sale of a portion of those lands restored to agriculture.

"To encourage industrial production you must liberate from every tax all raw material indispensable to industry, and allow it, exceptionally and at a moderate rate, as has already been done for agriculture on drainage, the funds necessary to perfect its material.

"One of the greatest services to be rendered to the country is to facilitate the transport of articles of first necessity to agriculture and industry. With this object the Minister of Public Works will cause to be executed as promptly as possible the means of communication, canals, roads, and railways, whose main object will be to convey coal and manure to the districts where the wants of production require them, and will endeavour to reduce the tariffs by establishing an equitable competition between the canals and railways.



GENERAL GOYON, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT ROME.



PASSAGE OF A PERSIAN CARAVAN ACROSS THE DEFILES OF KHORASSAN

"The encouragement to commerce by the multiplication of the means of exchange will then follow as a natural consequence of the preceding measures. The successive reduction of the duty on articles of great consumption will then be a necessity, as also the substitution of protecting duties for the prohibitive system which limits our commercial relations."

"By these measures agriculture will find a market for its produce; industry, set free from internal impediments, assisted by the Government, and stimulated by competition, will compete advantageously with foreign produce, and our commerce, instead of languishing, will receive a new impulse."

"Desiring, above all things, that order may be maintained in our finances, observe how, without disturbing the equilibrium, these ameliorations might be obtained:—

"The conclusion of the peace has allowed us not to exhaust the amount of the loan. There remains disposable a considerable sum, which, joined to other resources, amounts to about 160,000,000f. In asking from the Legislative Body permission to apply this sum to great public works, and by dividing it into three annuities, it would give about 50,000,000f. annually to add to the considerable sums already annually carried to the budget."

"This extraordinary resource will facilitate to us not only the prompt completion of the railways, canals, means of navigation, roads, and ports, but it will also allow us to restore in less time our cathedrals, our churches, and worthily to encourage science, letters, and the arts."

"To compensate for the loss which the Treasury will for the moment suffer by the reduction of duties on raw materials and on goods of great consumption, our budget offers the resource of the sinking fund, which it will suffice to suspend until the public revenue, increased by the augmentation of commerce, allows the sinking fund to be again brought into play."

"Thus, to resume: Suppression of duty on wool and cotton;

"Successive reduction on sugar and coffee;

"An energetic improvement in the means of communication;

"Reduction of canal dues, consequently general reduction on the means of conveyance;

"Loans to agriculture and industry;

"Considerable works of public utility;

"Suppression of prohibitions;

"Treaties of commerce with foreign Powers."

"Such are the general bases of the programme to which I beg of you to call the attention of your colleagues, who will have to prepare, without delay, the projects of law destined to realise them. It will obtain, I am fully convinced, the patriotic support of the Senate and of the Legislative Body, jealous of inaugurating with me a new era of peace and of assuring its benefits to France."

"Whereupon I pray God to have you in His holy keeping."

"NAPOLEON."

APPALLING SHIP-WRECK.

THE details of the dreadful loss of the clipper-ship *Flora Temple*, from Macao for Havannah, to which we briefly alluded some time since, have come to hand. It will be seen that the whole of the unhappy creatures on board, coolie labourers, numbering 850, perished.

The *Flora Temple* was a first-class ship, and, having been chartered for the conveyance of coolies, sailed from Macao on the morning of the 8th of last October. Her crew, including officers, were about fifty men, and four days after leaving port they encountered a heavy gale of wind from the south-west, with a high sea. Sail was reduced, and, although on the morning of the 14th the gale had abated, Captain Johnson declined making more sail, being apprehensive that a current might settle the ship to the eastward, in the direction of reefs which were marked upon the chart. The position of the ship appeared to be so far (thirty-six miles) to the westward of the most westerly reefs that the Captain, having directed a good lookout to be kept, apprehended no danger. At 7.20 p.m. he came on deck, and was informed by the officer of the watch that a good lookout had been kept from the topsail-yard. The officer was sent forward to see, however, and had barely reached the fore-castle when it was discovered that the ship was within a short distance of the breakers, which could now be distinctly seen and heard, and which extended in a curved line from about four points on the starboard bow to about three points

on the port bow. It was impossible that a long ship like the *Flora Temple* could escape them; and although the yards were braced round, and the ship hove aback, she struck first slightly, and then several times with a tremendous crash, the breakers running very high alongside. Pieces of her timber and planking floated up on her port side, and after, after some more very heavy bumps, she remained apparently immovable, with a heavy list to port, and the water rapidly increased till it reached between the decks, where the coolies were.

While this was going on a fear that the coolies would rise and murder all on board seemed to have possessed the minds of the crew, and to such a height did this fear attain that the captain had the two quarter-boats lowered, and placed an officer and five men in each, with orders to remain close to the ship so that refuge and assistance might be at hand. The crew appeared to have been thoroughly unmannered; their only anxiety was to get out of the ship; and, but for the captain and a few others on board, the boats would have left the ship absolutely unprovided with the necessities of life.

These boats were lowered at ten o'clock. At twelve o'clock the other boats were got out, with all the crew.

with a bucket veered out to twenty fathoms. Most of them had saved nothing but what they stood in. The boat was an open one, and they were drenched with the seas that broke over them and with the rain which fell night and day. They were covered with salt-water boils and suffered much pain. A biscuit and half a pint of water a day was all they dared to venture on, and sleep was impossible. On the Saturday the wind and sea abated. Fortunately the captain had saved his sextant and a chart; and, as they found the boat drifted by the gale as far as 13 deg. N., it was determined to make for Touron, the French settlement in Cochin China. On the Wednesday, twelve days after leaving the wreck, land was made to the south of Touron. The boat was made fast to a fishing-stake all night on account of the strong current which had swept her to the south the day before, and on the following evening they came in sight of the French squadron. Finding it impossible to weather the Cape that night they put into a small fishing harbour, where they were most hospitably treated, and on the next evening (the 28th) they reached Touron. They were received on board his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Gironde*, and Captain Johnson at once put himself in communication with the French Admiral, M. Page, and begged him to send in search of the missing boats, as well as to rescue the coolies. The *Gironde* was accordingly dispatched to the scene of the disaster, Captain Johnson accompanying her. They came in sight of the reef on the afternoon of November 2. The sea still rolled and broke as before; but no remnant could be seen of the ship till, on proceeding closer in a boat, her port side from the main-chain forward could be observed floating. Of the 850 coolies no trace remained. Close to the reef, within a short distance of the wreck on the S.E. side, the boat sounded, and could find no bottom at twenty-seven fathoms, and within a mile to the N.W. there was no bottom at seventy fathoms. The breakers extended about half a mile in a curved line. They were very narrow, not over 150 yards in width. The position, according to the calculation on board the *Gironde*, was 10 deg. 19 min. N., and 113 deg. 13 min. E., while Captain Johnson made it 10 deg. 16 min. N. and 113 deg. 20 min. E. Nothing remained to be done. The unhappy coolies had perished, and the *Gironde* at once shaped a course for Manilla.

It is stated that it was impossible to make any attempt to save the coolies. The crew were so terrified that it was only by extraordinary exertion on the part of the captain and a few others that the safety of the crew even was secured. It appears that they had some reason for distrusting the coolies. On the Monday after they left Macao all seemed cheerful and comfortable; the necessary order and discipline among them being enforced by their own head men exclusively. An outbreak was the last thing anticipated. Next morning, however, the watch on deck being scattered about the ship, and the guard at the port-gate of the barricade which was erected between the coolies and crew being away from his post, the coolies suddenly fell upon the guard at

the starboard gate, struck him on the head with an iron belaying-pin as he was stooping down, drew out his sword, and, having cut him frightfully, afterwards dispatched him with a hatchet. They then made a rush through the barricade towards the cabin. While this was going on, others of the coolies were calling "Fire, fire!" to induce the watch, who were in the fore part of the ship, to go down below. Fortunately the captain had come on the poop just in time to see the rush. He ran to his cabin, seized his revolver, and called the surgeon up. The captain's brother armed himself also, and half a dozen shots put them to the rout.

The coolies were armed with the cooks' axes, the chainhooks, iron belaying-pins, handspikes, &c. On inquiry it turned out that a deep-laid scheme had been planned for killing the crew and taking possession of the ship.

The boats were no more than sufficient to save the crew, forty-nine in number. The ship was 300 miles from land, and it is stated that it was impossible to raft 850 men so great a distance, much less feed them. It is thought that the ship went to pieces on the night of Saturday, when the gale commenced.



THE CAT'S PAW.—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. MONGINOT.)

At break of day the ship appeared to be almost without motion. Her masts were standing, she had a strong list to port, her back was broken, and the sea was making a clear breach over her starboard quarter. The coolies, who had remained below all night, were now up and clustered on the upper decks. The captain, after passing round the northern extremity of the line of breakers, joined the starboard-quarter boat, which had the smaller boats in company, the port-quarter boat with the second mate in charge having deserted during the night, alarmed, probably, at the guns which were fired from the ship, and which to them seemed to denote the dreaded outbreak of the coolies. The crews of the dingies were then transferred to the long-boat and quarter-boat, and at nine a.m. sail was made to the westward. The wind then rose to a severe gale from W.S.W., with a tremendous sea and heavy rain, and the boats parted company. From Saturday, the 15th, till the following Friday the gale continued without abatement, and serious apprehension was felt for the safety of the starboard-quarter boat, which contained the mate, nine men, and two boys; and the port-quarter boat, which had in her the second mate and five men. The long-boat contained thirty-one, including Captain Johnson. Throughout the seven days that the gale lasted this boat was hove to under a close-reefed mainsail,

THE CAT'S PAW.

THE picture, painted by M. Monginot, is a new illustration of the old proverb. The monkey, in the present instance, is evidently a "winsome one," for, instead of resorting to physical force, he has induced pussy of her own free will to take the catnaps from the fire. However, the illegal feasting carried on in the absence of the cook will apparently soon be interrupted, for Jocko has paused in the act of supplying more of the forbidden fruit, and is listening inquiringly to advancing footsteps. The picture is rich in colour, but, without disparagement to M. Monginot, Décamp has made this kind of subject his own, and there are very few that can equal him in the exquisite humour of his pencil.

THE POPE DEFENDED.—Mr. George Bowyer, lately decorated by the Pope, has in a letter to the *Times*, dated from "The Palace of the Order of Malta, Rome, January 4," come forward with an answer to the pamphlet of M. de Guéronnière. It is a critical analysis of the pamphlet, and begins with this sentence:—"Time, place, and supposed origin give to this pamphlet importance which demands an answer, undeserved by its views, arguments, and morality." This sentence will indicate to the reader the hostile spirit of the critique. It concludes thus:—"The Holy Father has for protection the arms of right. Relying on Divine power, which has never forsaken the see of Peter, he can appeal fearlessly to Catholic Europe against spoliation and injustice; and he can appeal to Protestant as well as to Catholic Princes and Governments, for all are virtually interested in maintaining the sovereignty of the Papacy, which is necessary for its independence, and to all it is equally necessary to repudiate doctrines and proposals subversive of the rights and security of all Sovereigns and their dominions."

DEATH OF LORD LONDENBOROUGH.—Lord Londenborough died at Carlton House-terrace on Sunday morning. Lord Londenborough was second surviving son of the first Marquis Conyngham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, of Denbies, in the county of Surrey. His career commenced in the Royal Horse Guards, from which he retired in 1824 to enter the diplomatic service of his country as Attaché to the British Legation at Berlin. In 1825 he was advanced to a similar position at Vienna; and in 1828 he became a Secretary of Legation at Florence, whence he removed in 1829 to Berlin in the same capacity. Here his Lordship remained until 1830, when he returned to England, and, after three years, took his seat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest as M.P. for the city of Canterbury, which place he continued to represent in the several Parliaments from 1835 to 1841, and again from 1847 until his elevation to the Peerage in 1850—the interval of interruption being occasioned by ill health. In 1849 he inherited a princely fortune from a maternal uncle, and devoted himself especially to the accumulation of costly antiquities.

THE "BLERIE CASTLE."—The remains of this unfortunate vessel have at length been discovered, and it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that she was lost on the Ridge Sand. The discovery was made by some Dover fishermen whose nets got entangled with it. It is believed that a large portion of the cargo still remains in the wreck, and the underwriters at Lloyd's are about to dispatch some Whitstable divers to the spot, with a view of recovering the property.

THE MISTAKES OF THE LONDON STRIKES.—Mr. G. J. Holyoake, writing to the *Spectator*, says:—"As one who passes his life among working men will you (ere) regretted that the operatives given to this ruinous, exploded scheme of trade redress have no little confidence in their council putting their money to better account? By co-operative manufactures, as instituted by men of Rochdale, or in conducting a self-supporting home colony, governed, not with Communist sentimentality, but like Saltair, they might be masters of their own fortunes and nobody be any the worse. But the trades seem to have no trust in their executives in anything but d s-bursing their thousands in a waste more calamitous and fatuous than any tyranny the world ever saw, dare devise, or attempt. In another sense it is to be hoped that when the masons do strike again they will strike with more sense. Had they simply refused to work more than nine hours, and, of course, expected only nine hours' pay, it would have necessitated the employment of more hands to do the extra hour's work; and thus they would, without expending sixpence, have made room for two or more thousand men in the metropolis alone, at full nine hours' pay, and indirectly have raised their own wages where work was imperative. And had they crowded to Mechanics' Institutions and Working Men's Colleges, and employed their self-elected leisure hour in self-improvement, they would have become worth more to their employers and more to themselves (intelligence always fetching more in the labour market than stupidity), besides commanding more respect for their order. Instead of making a stand for self-bought leisure and improvement they imitate the mere greed of capitalists which they complain of, and demand ten hours' pay for nine hours' work."

THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday, Mr. Leone Levi read a paper "On the past, present, and future condition of the leading branches of the revenue of the United Kingdom." It would be impossible to enter minutely into the mass of figures which the learned professor dealt with, but the following will give an idea of the result of his calculations. The population of 29,000,000 was distributed as follows:—The upper class, one million, paid £22,500,000 in taxes, or £22 per head; the middle class, nine millions, paid £33,000,000, or £3 13s. per head; the working class, eighteen millions, paid £18,300,000, or £1 per head; leaving one million of poor, dependent on parochial relief, who paid no taxes. The average of the whole was £2 13s. per head. The income of the upper class was £180,000,000; of the middle class, £270,000,000; of the working class, £150,000,000; or £600,000,000 for the whole. The distribution of taxation was given as follows:—Customs: Tea and sugar, £11,200,000; tobacco, £5,500,000; wine and spirits, £4,300,000; other articles, £4,000,000. Excise: Spirits and malt, £15,000,000; licenses, £1,500,000; paper, £1,300,000; carriages and horses, £1,000,000. Stamps, £8,000,000; taxes, £3,000,000; income-tax, £7,000,000; poor rates, £6,000,000; local rates, £0,000,000—making a total of £73,800,000. Of this total £22,500,000 were supposed to be paid by the upper class, £32,900,000 by the middle class, and £18,300,000 by the working class. It came out very curiously that each class contributed about 12 per cent of their income to the revenue—the upper class £22 per head, the middle class £3 13s., and the working class £1. The present income from the customs was £22,300,000; from the excise, £18,300,000; stamps, taxes, Post Office, and income tax (the last £6,000,000), £19,100,000; making a total of £60,700,000. The prospective revenue in 1857, when it was assumed the population would be thirty-two millions, was £63,400,000, the revenue at present derived from raw materials, manufactured goods imported, cheese and butter, and the excise duty on paper being omitted in the prospective revenue, on the supposition that they would be abolished. Professor Levi stated that, though based on positive data, his estimates could only be regarded as approximate results.

DEATH OF A MISER.—Edward Hales, an old man of sixty, lived in William-street, New-road. He had been a pawnbroker, but for many years had lived alone in the house, which was in a dilapidated condition, with not a pane of glass in the windows. The neighbours became alarmed last week at not seeing the deceased, and when the front door was forced open he was discovered in bed quite dead. Life had been extinct several days. The deceased had money in the funds, and upwards of £100 in cash and notes was found in the wretched apartment. An inquest was held, and it was found that the miser had died of starvation.

THE WAR IN COCHIN CHINA.—According to intelligence which reached Singapore on the 6th of December another battle had been fought in Cochin China. The French lost—killed, Captain d'Abouville, of the *Nemesis*, and two other officers, one quartermaster, and four or five marines; wounded, several. The Cochin Chinese lost 120 killed and wounded.

A SAMPLE OF "SOUTHERN CHIVALRY."—The *Richmond Daily News* (Va.) indulges in the following language about the hanging of John Brown:—"At fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock this old nefarious sinner expiated his most unholy crimes upon the gallows. He dangled in an element for some time entirely too pure for his loathsome carcass, and stench of the atmosphere with that polluted breath which had given vent to his fiendish purposes. Those limbs that were liable to be governed by thoughts of such heinous deeds must have writhed in agony; and those eyes," &c., &c. "But it is over, and the voice of the fallen angel hails with ecstatic delight an addition to its myriads of hell-infatuated demons. But it is over, and the cold-blooded destroyer of his own race is being warmed up by the sulphurous flames of eternal woe."

EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK FACTORY.—An explosion occurred on Monday in the premises of Mr. Darby, the pyrotechnist, situated in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk. A nephew of Mr. Darby, the foreman of the works, and one of the men, were on the premises at the time, and were very seriously injured. The workshops were gutted by the flames.

RIOT AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.—There was a serious riot at Cape Coast Castle on the 24th of November. The Jutins and Bentils quarrelled and determined to fight on a plain outside the town. The authorities, white and black, interfered and prevented a general battle on that day. On the 25th the Jutins, trusting to superior numbers, began the fray, but, being resisted, and having expended their ammunition, drew back. The military authorities cut off their supplies and attacked them with rockets and musketry, the Bentils retiring behind our soldiers. The Jutins were easily beaten and peace restored.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

No news in the way of opera, except that Mr. Wallace's "Lurline" is being rehearsed at Covent Garden, and that musicians and amateurs are very anxious to become acquainted with that long-expected work, of which those who have heard portions of the music speak in the most laudatory terms. "Lurline" includes parts for Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Santley.

A few nights since the part of Jullien, in Mr. Mellon's "Victorine," usually played by Mr. Santley, was undertaken by Herr Mengis, a baritone, who sang some years since at the Princess', and who has improved not only in vocalisation generally, but also in his enunciation, which is now very distinct.

An excellent performance of Haydn's "Creation" took place at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The principal solo singers were Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Miss Rachael Gray. That is to say, Miss Rachael Gray, who is a pupil of Miss Rainforth, was to have appeared, and should have sang the music of the newly-created "Eve" in the third part of the oratorio; but before the part was quite at an end we were obliged to take our departure, so as not to miss the interesting conversation of the Musical Society of London.

This, the first conversation for the present year, was held at the St. James's Hall, and was very numerously attended. The company included nearly every composer of distinction at present in London, besides a certain proportion of singers and musicians of celebrity. The concert, too, was interesting—the more so from the fact that it included only a very few pieces, all of which were short. Thus the conversation, instead of being a concert without listeners—which is just what it was last year, thanks to the number of lengthy instrumental pieces performed—was really what its name implies; and if every half hour an aria, a part-song, or a short instrumental solo was heard, the music was welcomed by every one, and, when finished (which it soon was), afforded fresh subjects for conversation. The following was the programme:—

Choral Part Song, "Season of Pleasure" ...	Mendelssohn.
Solo, Pianoforte, "La danse des Sylphes" ...	Felix Godefrid.
Miss Freeth.	
Choral Trio, "Rest thee on this mossy pillow" ...	Henry Smart.
By Female Voices.	
Stornello, "Giovannina dalla bella voce" ...	Angelo Mariani.
Mr. Santley.	
Madrigal, "Lady, see on ev'ry side" ...	Luca Marenzio.
(1530)	
Solo, Clarinet, "Adagio and Polonaise" ...	Baermann.
Mr. Lazarus.	
Choral Part Song, "Joys of Spring" ...	Henry Smart.
Aria, "Sempre all' alba" (Giovanna d'Arco) ...	Verdi.
Miss Farepa.	
Choral Part Song, "Opening buds" ...	Mendelssohn.
Director of the Chorus, Mr. Henry Smart.	
Accompanist, Mr. Charles Salaman.	

Mr. Henry Smart's exquisite part-songs—one if not both of which were given at this conversation for the first time in public—were much admired, and they had the advantage of being very well rendered by the choir of amateurs to whom they were entrusted. Miss Freeth played the "Danse des Sylphes" like a pianist of promise; Mr. Santley gave Mariani's Stornello with admirable expression; Mr. Lazarus was very successful in his "Adagio and Polonaise," and Miss Farepa, in the aria from Verdi's "Joan of Arc," gained an enthusiastic encore; when, instead of singing the beautiful "Sempre all' alba" a second time, she substituted for it the brilliant morceau by Clapisson entitled "L'alouette."

The musical arrangements appeared to give great satisfaction, and were certainly an improvement on those of last year. But, without any musical performances at all, this evening would still have been interesting, not merely from the nature of the gathering, but also, to a great extent, from the number of specimens, relics, and curiosities, connected, nearly or remotely, with music, which were exhibited in the hall.

Messrs. Broadwood and Sons sent, among other things, a spinet (one of the precursors of the pianoforte), dated 1713, and a model of the great statue of Handel, which is to be placed in Halle, his native town. Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell contributed "photographic portraits of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, by Bisson," that of Beethoven being especially admirable. The ingenious reader will scarcely need to be informed that these photographs are from pictures or statues of the great men represented. Strictly speaking, a photograph of Beethoven, Mozart, or Haydn would, of course, be as great a curiosity as a photograph of Julius Caesar. Mr. Frederick Davis has forwarded a variety of antique bronzes; a hunting-horn, which might, perhaps, pass for a musical instrument; and a pair of pistols, which certainly would not pass for musical now that Musard is dead. For a number of pictures, some by Dutch masters, others by modern American artists, the visitors were indebted to Mr. Durlacher, Mr. Enthoven, and Mr. Cropsey, of New York. Mr. Abraham Solomons was represented by two of his own works. Among the portraits of interest were those of Dr. John Bull (in oil, after Vandyck) and Moses Mendelssohn, the learned grandfather of Felix Bartholdy (an engraving). Among the busts were those of Beethoven, Haydn, Mendelssohn, and Bach. The contributions of Mr. Herbert Watkins and Mr. Kilburn included a variety of photographic miniatures; while Mr. Mayall sent photographic portraits of Balfe, Meyerbeer, Costa, Sims Reeves, Weiss, Wieniawski, Rubinstein, Gardoni, Ronconi, Titiens, Alboni, Piccolomini, Miolan-Carvalho, Nantier-Didié, &c. There was a MS. of Weber from Miss Hampton, a medallion of Wieniawski from Miss Isabella Hampton, autograph letters of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and a MS. of Meyerbeer from Mr. Thomas Hampton. Dr. Rimbault had a large table covered with engraved portraits of Cramer, Clementi, Dussek, Weber, Spohr, &c.; autographs of Dr. Burney, Dr. Cooke, Orlando Gibbons, &c., and a quantity of ancient and interesting music-books, such as Wilbye's Madrigals (1598), John Day's Morning and Evening Prayer (1562), &c. Mr. Charles Salaman's contributions consisted of a canon in forty-eight parts, a pianoforte by Zuppe (1776), a Venetian harp of the seventeenth century; and in another part of the balcony were the following instruments, unknown to Mr. Hector Berlioz, and which we do not think it would pay M. Adolphe Sax to manufacture:—A bange from Hayti, a kasso from the Gambia, Central Africa; an African zanze, from Gunayo; a durabrooka drum, from Egypt; a yolo, from Senegal; a rebab, from Egypt, &c. The above curious contrivances were lent by M. Victor Scheleher, and some others, equally peculiar, from China and Siam, had been furnished by Mr. Albert Smith.

We may here mention that the choral practice of the Musical Society of London has commenced for the present year, and that it is still under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart; the number of grand instrumental concerts will this season, like the last, be limited to four, and they will take place, as previously, under the conductorship of Mr. Alfred Mellon.

THE MISSING MAGISTRATE.—The *Cork Examiner* states that a letter has been received in that city from a lady in the county of Limerick, the wife of a stipendiary magistrate, stating that the body of Mr. Massey O'Grady, whose name stood second on the list of sheriffs nominated for the county of Limerick for the present year, and whose mysterious disappearance some short time since was announced in the public journals, had been found buried, and that no doubt exists that the unfortunate gentleman had been murdered. The letter adds that four persons had been arrested on suspicion.

LEADER MATCHES IN COTTON.—We lately mentioned," says an American paper, the *Providence Journal*, "that a twelve-pound cannon-ball had been found here in a bale of cotton, and we then took occasion to remark that the substitution of iron for sand, as an article to increase the weight of the bale, showed a slight moral improvement in the dishonest packers. But something worse even than sand has been found in a bale which recently arrived. That is, leader-matches. They were in a pine box, which was partially broken, so that they could not fail to ignite in passing through the picker. Had they not been accidentally discovered they might have caused the destruction of one of the most valuable mills in this State."

OUR TRADE ACCOUNTS FOR 1858.

Our books are completely posted up for the year 1858. We did a good stroke of business in that year—not quite so much, apparently, as in 1857, but more in reality, for it was done on better principles. According to this latest calculation, we bought goods to the amount of £160,000,000, and sold goods to the amount of £140,000,000. The commodities in which we deal are miscellaneous, but the two comprehensive items of mines and manufactures will account for almost all. We produce two great articles of raw material—coal and iron, and in such quantities, indeed, that the annual value of the yield is fully double that of all the gold of California. By the aid of these materials we work up others,—cotton in particular, and also wool, leather, and metals. The labour of our hands turns them into calicoes, hardware, machinery, saddlery, and such like productions, for all of which we find ready markets abroad. But for getting through all this work we require two things—stuffs to work with, and food to live upon. So we send abroad and buy enormous quantities of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, hides, and silk; and almost equal quantities of corn, flour, tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, spirits, and wine. To these in 1858 we added nearly 300,000 live cattle, principally sheep.

Next to the description of our business, the most important point is that of our customers, and here the account presents some very striking features. The United States are, beyond all comparison, the largest customers with whom we have any dealings, but they do not buy of us half as much as they sell. Germany, on the other hand, takes from us twice as much as she sends, while Spain and Turkey keep the balance pretty even. India also is a most important customer to us, for the account between the two countries is not only very large—£30,000,000 and upwards both ways together—but is somewhat in our favour. From the Chinese, of course, we buy immense stocks of tea and silk, whereas at present we sell them next to nothing. Russia, again, is more of a seller than a buyer, which is not extraordinary, considering how much we want of her produce and how little she actually needs of ours; but there is another example which is of more importance than all. Nothing can be plainer than that our dealings with France are unreasonably restricted. We ourselves do not go to France for so much as we really want, though we do take £13,000,000 worth from her; but when it comes to the turn of Frenchmen to be buyers the figures are less satisfactory still. They literally only deal with us to the amount of £1,000,000 or £5,000,000, whereas Holland does more than this, and Brazil nearly as much.

A KNOWING BEGGAR.—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* gives a story related by Mr. Simcox, of Harbourn, near Birmingham. He accidentally enjoys the hospitality of a gentleman residing in one of the best streets in London, and his host gives the following story, pledging his hearer to secrecy:—"In St. James's Park, near Spring-gardens, you may pass every day an old man who sweeps a crossing there, and whose begging is attended by this strange peculiarity, that whatever be the amount of the alms bestowed on him he will retain only a halfpenny, and will scrupulously return to the donor all the rest. Such an unusual proceeding naturally excites the curiosity of those who hear of it; and any one who has himself made the experiment, when he happens to be walking by a friend, is almost sure to say to him, 'Do you see that old fellow there? He is the strangest beggar you ever saw in your life. If you give him sixpence he will be sure to give you fivepence halfpenny back again.' Of course his friend makes the experiment, which turns out as predicted; and, as crowds of people are continually passing, there are numbers of persons every day who make the same trial, and thus the old man gets many a halfpenny from the curiosity of the passers by, in addition to what he obtains from their compassion. 'I, Sir,' continued the old gentleman, 'am that beggar. Many years ago I first hit upon this expedient for the relief of my then pressing necessities, for I was at that time utterly destitute; but, finding the scheme answer beyond my expectations, I was induced to carry it on until I had at last, with the aid of profitable investments, realised a handsome fortune, enabling me to live in the comfort in which you find me this day. And now, Sir, such is the force of habit, that though I am no longer under the necessity for continuing this plan, I find myself quite unable to give it up; and accordingly every morning I leave home, apparently for business purposes, and go to a room where I put on my old beggar's clothes, and continue sweeping my crossing in the park till a certain hour in the afternoon, when I go back to my room, resume my usual dress, and return home in time for dinner, as you see me this day.'"

THE SPANISH LOAN.—A telegram in *Le Nord*—a paper which seems to have become an organ of the Spanish Government—states that on the 10th of this month Spain paid the debt due to this country, after having succeeded in reducing the amount from 56 to 47 millions of reals, or to nearly £480,000 sterling. This sum, we are told, has been paid over into the hands of our representative at Madrid.

LAW AND CRIME.

On Wednesday last a man was sentenced by an English Court to be hanged for striking another with his fist upon the mouth, and loosening one of his teeth. Such is the capital offence of John Dillon, private of marines, on board her Majesty's ship *Royal Albert*. The injured complainant was Lieutenant Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, also of the Marines. The sentence upon Dillon has scarcely excited a comment from the press from its very preposterousness. It appears to be out of the question to imagine that it is likely ever to be carried into effect. From the reports published of the case Dillon may have been one of the most refractory and mutinous of ruffians, and Daly one of the gentlest and best of officers. But we would point attention to two facts strikingly peculiar to the constitution of the court-martial as held upon Dillon. He stood upon trial for his life, a rough, ignorant semi-savage, without an advocate to prepare his defence or to draw from the prosecution, by cross-examination, facts even morally palliative—none could be exculpatory—of his offence. He stands tried and convicted, not as a civilian might be, by his peers or equals, but by the equals and superiors of his prosecutor. But this is not all. At that same court was tried another seaman, who aided and abetted Dillon in his assault, and endeavoured himself to commit a similar crime upon the same officer. The second culprit is sentenced to lose all pay and forfeit any time due to him, to suffer fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for two years. Without the slightest imputation upon the conduct of Lieutenant Daly—imputation which, naturally enough, does not appear upon the evidence—one must feel some curiosity to know by what strange coincidence or what curious mental perversion it happened that two men under his command should be willing to run the risk of halters round their necks for the mere gratification of giving him a thrashing. Any single man may, it is true, be mad enough for anything; but how comes it that two are seized with irresistible impulse to commit the same crime upon the same object? What is the value to the service of Lieutenant Daly? This is also a matter on which public curiosity may not only be justifiable, but stimulated by these two "trials," as they are called. It is clear the worthy Lieutenant has to a certain extent cost, if we may so express it, two marines. Is he to cost any more, and, if so, how many, and will he be cheap or otherwise at the price? A court-martial of private marines, held to inquire whether the conduct of Lieutenant Daly had or had not been such as to provoke these men to mutiny, might solve these questions; but, as such inquiry is impossible, we must remain in enforced if not contented ignorance.

The following letter which we present verbatim to our readers illustrates forcibly the working of the law of imprisonment for debt. The writer was a prisoner at the suit of a plaintiff who had recovered damages against him for slander. While poor honest debtors pine in their imprisonment, the cheerful view which others may take of a similar position is hereunder shown. The letter is addressed to the slandered plaintiff, a rag-merchant, and was received by him shortly before the defendant's liberation through the Insolvent Court. It inclosed some refuse victuals and stale cigar-ends—

Bill Harman, the Rag Cove,

Tottenham, Westminister.

My dear Bill,—Many thanks to you this merry Christmas, my son. How I do wish you were here to join our jolly spree! We are all so fat and staid that we do not know how to contain ourselves, so everyone are we with good grub, 'bacca, and lush, all other of the jolly good things of this life, and knowing that you have been put hard to it lately, what with £50 to pay your legal adviser. I have thought it just possible that a bit of grub and my

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